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*Ye Narcissus or Daffodyl  
Flowre, and hys Roots*

WITH HYS HISTORIE AND CULTURE,  
&c., &c.

*With a Compleat List of all the Kindes grown  
in Englishe Gardines.*

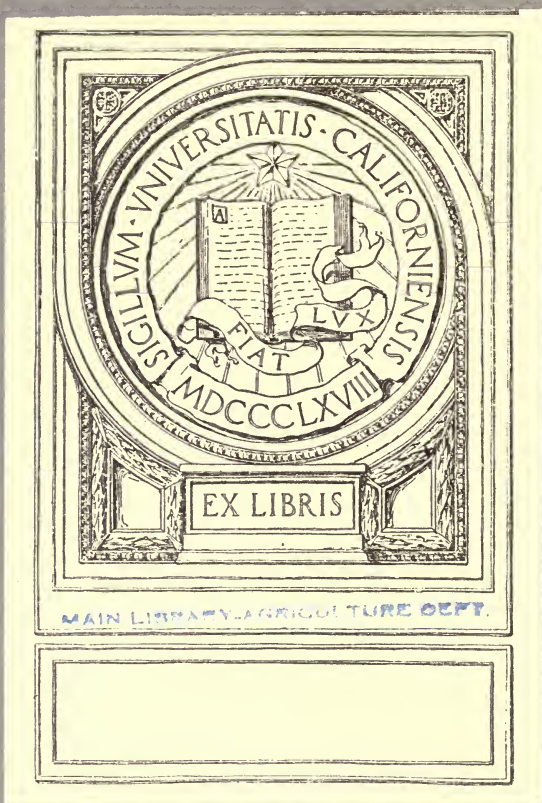
Embellished With manie Woodcuts.

LONDON A. D. 1884.

Solde by PETER BARRE and hys SONNE, at their Shoppe in King Strete,  
by y<sup>e</sup> Convent Garden, nigh y<sup>e</sup> Strande, in the Parish of St. Paul's,  
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Ve Narcissus or Daffodil.





JOHN PARKINSON, A. D. 1629.

[Aet. 62.]

"There hath beene great confusion among many of our moderne writers of plants, in not distinguishing the manifold varieties of Daffodils." . . . . "To avoid therefore that gulfe, whereof I complaine, . . . . and to reduce the Daffodils into such methodicall order, that every one may know, to what classis or forme any one doth appertaine." . . . . "And this is chiefly in the cup or chalice." . . . . "Pseudo-Narcissus, whose cup is as long, and sometimes a little longer then the outter leaves (perianth), so that it seemeth rather like a trunk or long nose, then a cup or chalice, such as almost all true Daffodils have; I say almost, because some of them have their cup so small, that we rather call it a crowne then a cup; and againe, some of them have them so long, that they may seeme to be of the number of the Pseudo-Narcissi, but yet may easily be knowne from them, in that . . . . the cup of some, is wider open at the brim or edge and not so long and narrow; . . . . and this is the chiefe and only way to know the several kinds."



*Ye Narcissus or Daffodyl  
Flowers,*

CONTAINING

HYS HISTORIE AND CULTURE, &c.,

WITH A

*Compleat Liste of all the Species and Varieties known  
to Englyshe Amateurs.*

**Illustrated with Wood Engravings.**

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LONDON A. D. 1884.

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And to be Solde by BARRE & SONNE, over in KING STRETE (No. 12 & 13),  
in the Parish of Saint Paul, in ye Convent Garden (nigh to ye Strande),  
Westminster.

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N.B.—This List covers a period of about 300 years.









## PREFACE.



IN that ponderous old tome called Hale's "Eden" or a "Compleat Body of Gardening," published by Sir John Hill in the year 1757, there is on plate 42 a very fair portrait of the "Poetick Daffodil" (N. poeticus). Of this plant we are informed that "The garden does not afford in its kind a prettier plant than this; nor do we know one that has been so early or so honorably mentioned by all Kinds of Writers." "This," as Sir John informs us, "is the Narcissus celebrated in *Greek and Roman* verse, the *ναρχισσος* *υπνοος*; the fragrant Daffodil of THEOCRITUS; the first Flower he has placed in his 'Europa's Garland,' this the *ναρχισσος* of Theophrastus, which he describes with the naked stalk and Asphodel Leaf, but broader; this the rosy-bottom'd Daffodil which they say reflected its bright Image in the clear Streams of their favourite Rivers."

There will always be doubts as to what particular species some of the early writers and poets of Greece and Italy really alluded to under the above names, but we had better rest satisfied with a beautiful tradition, especially as it may possibly be true, and cannot be proved to be false, so misty and obscure is the mirage as now seen over the stretch of time.

Turner, who wrote his famous Herbal yclept "The names of Herbes in Greke, Latin, English, Duch, and Frenche, wyth the commune names that Herbaries and Apotecaries yse," in 1548, tells us therein that "Narcissus is of diuerse sortes. There is one wyth a whyte floure which groweth pleteously in my Lorde's Gardine in Syon, and it is called of diuerse whyte Lans tibi; it may be called also whyte Daffodyl. Plenie maketh mention of a kynde called Narcissus herbaceus, which is, after my iudgement, our yellowe Daffodyl." Of the "yellowe" Daffodil there can be no doubt, but the question yet remains as to whether Turner's "whyte Lans tibi" was N. poeticus, or whether, as others think, it was Narcissus cernuus, or N. biflorus! Lobel alluded to Narcissi as far back as 1570, and I have now before me a fine copy of Clusius' "Rariorum Stirpium Historiæ," published at Antwerp in 1576, in which he describes and figures several well-known species. Of the six or eight kinds mentioned by Clusius at p. 245 of his "Second Book," we at least know four, of which characteristic wood-cut figures are given. These are "N. flore multiplici" (or "Double Roman" of Modern gardens); "N. totus albus prior" is the "Paper White" as sold in our seed shops to-day; "N. juncifolius prior" is really N. jonquilla; and "N. autumnalis minor" is N. serotinus, an Algerian

species sometimes imported as *N. oxypetalus*, and which has solitary flowers not much larger than a flower of the common white Jasmine, the shallow cup being of a rich orange yellow colour.

The Daffodil of Shakespeare is the wild Daffodil (*Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus*) that is found in abundance in many parts of England. This is the true English Daffodil, and there is only one other species that is truly native—the *N. biflorus*, chiefly found in Devonshire. But long before Shakespeare's time a vast number had been introduced from different parts of Europe, so that Gerard was able to describe twenty-four different species, and had "them all and every of them in our London gardens in great abundance."

Only a few years later (1629), John Parkinson published his folio "*Paradisus Terrestris*," in which nearly a hundred kinds of *Narcissus* are figured or described. This book is a real treasure to all lovers of hardy flowers, and more especially to those who, like Parkinson himself, make a favourite of the Daffodil.

In later times Haworth and the late Dean Herbert alike did much to popularise the various species and varieties of *Narcissus* in English Gardens, and now-a-days we may leave our favourite flower in the hands of the gentle cultivator, feeling fully assured of its beauty being treasured; in a word, the artist and the gardener must now continue what the historians and the poets have so well begun.



JOHN PARKINSON.  
(AGE PROBABLY ABOUT 80.)

"The delight of the varieties both of formes, colours, and properties of . . . . flowers hath ever beene powerfull over dull, unnurtured, rusticke, and savage people, led only by Nature's instinct; how much more powerfull is it, or should be, in the minds of generous persons? for it may well be said he is not humane, that is not allured with this object . . . . it is not only pleasant, but profitable, by comforting the mind, spirits, and senses with an harmless delight."



## A May-Day Joyl.

(A.D. 1610.)

*Writ by one Ralph Cunnyngname in Letters to his cousin, Sir Robert Stapleton, in London.—(Harper's Magazine for May.)*

“YESTERMORN I was abroad while the dewe still laye upon the grasse, for it was sweete and bright. I knowe not what it is that bringeth at such tymes of spring a fullness of joye to the heart, but so it is, and certes was with me especiallie on this sweet daye, for alle thinges were budding tenderlie, and the whole worlde seemed full of pure delighe. And soe I walked through the meadowes, and alle the grounde beneathe my feet was carpeted with the daintie beauties of manie flowers, and over my heade the larke his songe fell like a sweet shower of praise from the golden skye, so that, what with alle the dearefullness of spring, my hearte did fairlie ake with keen blissfullnesse.”

### “WITH DAFFODILS BEDIGHT.”

“And soe at last I came to a certaine spott I wotted of where alle around the bankes of a tiny lakelet stood a whole hoste of Daffodillies growne talle and statelie and fayre; neither coulede there haue been lesse than thousandes of them, so that the whole earthe coadjacent seemed strewn thick with bright yellow flakes of golde; and whenever a smalle wynde came they bowed in greate rowes lyke a sea of golden starrs. I know not why it was, Amadis, but certes my hearte was so flooded with a bliss and strong love longinge that big teares of tender joye did fill mine eyes, and soe I lay me downe upon a greene banke of Grasse and sweete herbes, and gazed at those fayre blossoms with gentle joyance. Thus lying, suddenlie I saw the sweetest mayde that e’er mine eyes behelde come walkynge through this platt of flowers, and meantyme, moving not, I laye and gazed like one enchanted, and scarce dare breathe lest I should frighte the fayre vision, and dissolve alle into nothingnesse.”

### THE FLOWER GATHERER.

“And oh, Amadis, never saw I so sweete a mayde in all my life before, nor likewise one with eyes so brighte, and countenance so gentle and yett withal soe arch; and I saw that her arms were alle overladen with Daffodillies, like a greate cluster of beauteous starrs; and soe she walked amid the flowers that reached nigh to her knees, and came, and was gone, leaving me lying as tho’ entranced with what I had beholden. And alle the rest of the daye ever and anon woulde come greate waves of happinesse that flooded my hearte full even in the midst of grosser thoughtes whene’er somewhat touched the chord that awakened the memorie music of that scene. Trulie, my friende, tho’ towne is merrie I do love the countrie, its joyous beauties of meadowe and meade, and coulede dwelle blissefullie here for ever. Again to-daye I went with tender hopes to the same platt of Daffodillies, and there remained a long tyme, but my mayde of the flowers came not againe.”



# Lecture on the Narcissus.

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## INTRODUCTION.

HAVING been years ago (1868) a student in the then extensive and beautiful gardens at Chiswick, it gives me all the more pleasure to read a short paper here to-day. My subject is the Narcissus, or "Flower of March," the Daffodil that "comes before the swallow dares." Tennyson seems undecided whether to make the Daffodil belong to blustering March or to showery April. We all remember his "Roaring Moon of Daffodils," but in a still prettier passage he sings of

"A rosy blonde, and in a college gown,  
That clad her like an April Daffodilly."

Around us here to-day is, without a doubt, by far the finest collection of Narcissus blossoms ever brought together in one place—a veritable "field of the cloth of gold," even more brilliant than that one in particular which old chroniclers have described so well; and the result of this gathering is a focussing, as it were, of all the golden beauty which Daffodil cups may contain. Speaking of Daffodil colour reminds me that this is by no means an ordinary flower show. No prizes are offered to-day unless, indeed, it be that "crown of wild Olive" which the Greeks prized more than gold. We have here to-day an exhibition of flowers which have come to us for very love, and not for the sake of money prizes—an exhibition which proves that devotion to Flora as a queen among us is as yet a living truth, and that among or around the hearts of all true gardeners there is woven "a thread of twisted gold."

## HISTORY.

It is generally believed that the earliest, or at least one of the earliest, species of this genus to attract the attention of the wise men and poets of Greece first, and of Italy afterwards, was our garden favourite of to-day, *Narcissus poeticus*; hence, no doubt, its popular name of the Poet's Narcissus. Both *Narcissus poeticus* and *Narcissus Tazetta* (Little Cupped Italian or *Polyanthus Narcissus*) are mentioned by Dioscorides. Virgil also alludes to an "empurpled Narcissus," and although the exact plant is doubtful, yet it is by many believed that it was some form of *N. poeticus* which he had in view. Of far more moment to ourselves now is the great central fact that the Narcissi of our own gardens are as lovely here to-day as they were when the poets of Greece and Italy first sang their praises. Nearly all early writers agree in treating this flower as an emblem of that beautiful youth whose name it bears. He is said to have slighted the nymph Echo in favour of his own shadow, and Nemesis changed him into this blossom as a punishment for his self-esteem. It is a deep-laid myth, and a pretty one as often told to us by



the poets, and in one of the best of English translations we are informed that the attendant nymphs were interested—

“ And looking for his corse, they only found  
A rising stalk with yellow blossoms crowned.”

According to Shakespeare, Proserpina let fall the Daffodil flowers she had been gathering when seized by Pluto, but as Prof. Mahaffy informed me some time ago, the earliest accounts of this myth tell us a little too much, the flowers being therein spoken of as black Narcissus, hence we must believe, or at least suppose, that some other flower was originally intended. It may have been some Fritillary which had pleased Proserpina, since even at so late a date as 1629 we find John Parkinson in his “Paradisus” alluding to Fritillarias as Chequered Daffodils. No doubt, like Lily, Rose, and Violet, the names Daffodil and Narcissus had a much wider meaning and application in olden times than we give them to-day. For example, Canon Ellacombe, in his “Plant Lore of Shakespeare” (p. 57), tells us that the Rose of Sharon was the large yellow Narcissus common in Palestine and the East generally, of which Mahomet said, “He that has two cakes of bread, let him sell one of them for some flowers of the Narcissus, for bread is food for the body, but Narcissus is the food of the soul.” The name Daffodil is said by some scholars to be “simply the old English word ‘affodyle,’ which signifies that which cometh early.” Dr. Prior, however, no mean authority, looks upon it as a corruption of the Latin Asphodelus, and thus it may be identical with the Asphodel. He further tells us that the name Daffodil “was subsequently confused with that of another flower, the so-called Sapharoun, or Saffron Lily. By alliteration the Sapharoun Lily, on becoming blended with Affodilly, became, by a sort of mutual compromise, Daffadowndilly, in which form it is used by Spenser in the lines, “Thy sommer proude with Daffodillies dight,” and “Strowe the green round with Daffadowndillies.” Daffodil and Asphodel have, however, long been distinct enough in popular parlance; but there was at one time a danger of confounding them, since Markham, in his “English House Wife” (1637), says, “You must be careful that you take not Daffodil for affodil.” Among the many local or country names for the Daffodil, the most common now-a-days are Lent Bellflower, Lenten Rose, Lent Lily, Trumpet, Trumpet flower, and Chalice flower. Culpepper calls it Lide Lily, because it flowereth in March, which month in some counties is called “Lide”—“Lide” itself, like Lent, being an equivalent for the spring season. Popular names have fit uses, but unless very carefully applied they are apt to lead us astray sometimes, and so we must always remember that the popular name Daffodil in all its forms, excepting the Hooped Petticoat or Rush-leaved Daffodil, which is different, is applied only to the varieties of that very variable native plant, Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus, the wild Daffodil of our meadows and Northern Europe, or the False or Spurious Daffodil of Parkinson, who so called, it doubtless to distinguish it from the other flat-leaved or true Narcissi, of which Narcissus poeticus and Narcissus Tazetta may be taken as good types.

## POPULAR NAMES OF THE SECTIONS.

All varieties of Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus, then, whether native or foreign, may be called Flat-leaved or Trumpet Daffodils.

All forms of Narcissus Bulbocodium (the Corbularias of some gardens) may be called Hooped Petticoat or Rush-leaved Daffodils.

The Poet's Narcissi are all those which have pure white perianth segments and a distinct red or purple rim to the shallow yellowish corona or crown.

Jonquil is another popular name, belonging by right to Narcissus Jonquilla, but it may be applied to any true Narcissus having narrow bright green or Rush-like leaves.

• Polyanthus Narcissi are, properly speaking, all forms of Narcissus Tazetta.

The Peerless Narcissi are all those of the *N. incomparabilis* type in the genus, and the Primrose Peerless is *Narcissus biflorus*.

Hence these popular names, which confuse us so much when loosely applied, if used rightly and carefully, serve to distinguish for us the different well-marked sections of this beautiful genus.

## STRUCTURE OF THE NARCISSI.

Let us now turn to the structure and botany of the *Narcissus* as it is known to us to-day. The species of *Narcissi* (for even Daffodils are, strictly speaking, *Narcissi*, although only the large-trunked *Narcissi* are Daffodils) form a genus of bulbous plants belonging to the natural order or group *Amaryllidaceæ*, of which the *Amaryllis* is the type. But our *Narcissi* differ from *Amaryllis* proper in having a crown or corona, and thus they represent for us here in Europe not the *Amaryllis* itself, but the *Eucharis* and *Hymenocallis* of the New World. At the same time the structure and origin of the crown seem different. In *Eucharis* the corona is formed by the cohesion of the flattened filaments of the anthers, which themselves are joined to and protrude beyond the crown they form. In *Narcissus*, however, the corona appears to be a prolongation of the tubular portion of the flower. A *Narcissus* flower, when examined, is found to possess an inferior ovary situated at the base of a cylindrical or obconical tube. From varying localities along this tube spring six perianth divisions (in two series), and beyond these a cup or crown is prolonged, as shown above.

## DAFFODILS versus NARCISSI.

Now we find among the *Narcissi* generally two well-marked and distinct variations in their flowers. In the Daffodils, for example, the six stamens are of equal length, and have the same point of insertion low down near the obconical tube, as here shown (Fig. 1). When a flower of the true or Poet's *Narcissus* is examined, however, we find some marked differences, as here shown (Fig. 2).

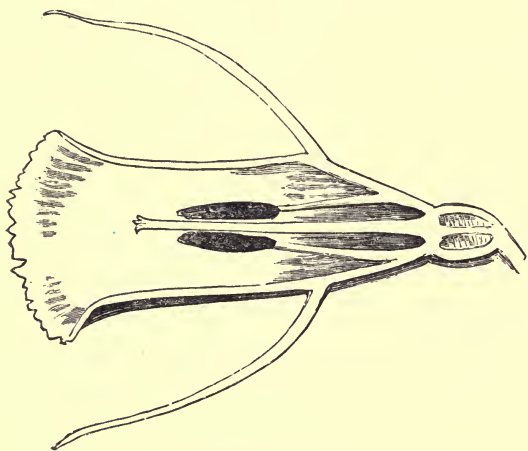


Fig. 1. Section of Daffodil showing stamens in one series.

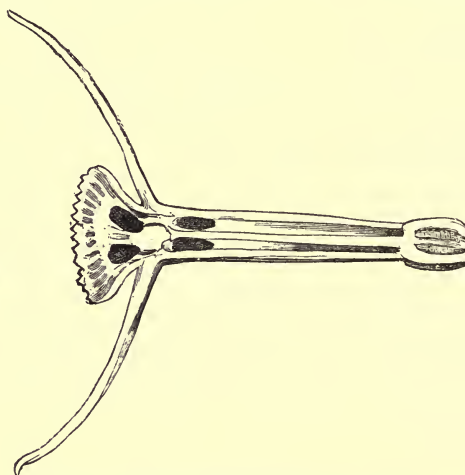


Fig. 2. Section of a true *Narcissus*, showing stamens in two series.

It will be observed that the tube is here very much longer and quite cylindrical, and when we make a section of the flower we find the six stamens are divided into two sets of three each, and that each set has its own locality or point of insertion—three near the mouth and the other three much further down, midway between crown and ovary. These structural variations are especially fitted for insect fertilisation; and, as we shall soon find, these two distinct forms are not unfrequently cross-fertilised in a wild state, and often in our gardens, or perhaps it may be in gardens their progeny has been more carefully preserved. Before I leave this part of my subject, I wish to point out that nearly all the variations in form of which a *Narcissus* flower is capable, are owing to the sliding, as it were, of the whorl of perianth segments along the tube of the flower. Thus we find that the length of the cup or crown and the length of the tube always, or nearly always, vary in inverse proportion, just as I have shown them to do in Figs. 1 and 2. It is well to get the essential differences of these two species well fixed in our minds, as we thus get a clear light in which to see the part each species has borne in the production of

garden hybrids and seedlings. I ought to point out here that some superficial distinctions are produced by the manner and degree of expansion usual to the perianth division. In the Hooped Petticoat (*Narcissus bulbocodium*), for example, the perianth divisions are narrow and inconspicuous, lying, as they do, in the same plane with the coronal margins. In the common Daffodil the perianth lobes are broader and more expanded. In *N. incomparabilis* and in *N. poeticus* they are expanded at right angles to the tube, and so become star-like; so also in the little cupped Italian, or *Narcissus Tazetta* group, while in the case of the "bonnie" gem *Narcissus triandrus* we get a very distinct Cyclamen-like blossom, seeing that the perianth lobes are sharply reflexed or turned back, so that they may be parallel with the pendant flower-tube.

## THE COLOUR OF NARCISSI.

In colour the Narcissi are not so variable as many other bulbed flowers. We get all shades of yellow and of white in the perianth. One species, *N. viridiflorus*, known to Parkinson, and recently re-introduced by Mr. George Maw, has greenish blossoms. Among the *N. incomparabilis* varieties we find cups richly tinted with orange-red; so also in some forms of *N. Tazetta*, while *N. poeticus* has a red or purple rim to the crown. "Everybody knows that the common Daffodil has an extinguisher-shaped deep yellow corona an inch or more in length, while the cup of the Poet's *Narcissus* is flat and shallow, yellow also, but having a dark reddish purple rim around its margin. Now, in the hybrid *N. incomparabilis* and many of its seedling forms we find the outer edge of the cup suffused with reddish orange, which is just the tint obtainable by mixing deep yellow and reddish purple on the palette."—*Burb. "Cult. Plants,"* 1875, p. 125.

## SPECIES OF NARCISSUS.

We must now pass in review the species of the genus, and afterwards refer to their classification. The following list includes the twenty-three species, or what have been generally allowed to be species, in the books devoted to the literature of the flower:—

### NOMENCLATURE.

We have in all about twenty species of *Narcissus* which are known to exist in a wild state; these are distributed as follows:—

<i>Species.</i>	<i>Native Countries.</i>
<i>N. Pseudo-narcissus</i> ... ..	Sweden, England, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Transylvania.
<i>Bulbocodium</i> ... ..	Spain, Portugal, France S.W. to Bordeaux, N. Africa.
<i>incomparabilis</i> ... ..	Spain, S.W. France, Tyrol.
<i>Macleayi</i> ... ..	Not wild.
<i>dubius</i> ... ..	S. France (Toulon, Marseilles, Avignon, Nice).
<i>poculiformis</i> ... ..	( <i>montanus</i> ) not wild.
<i>odorus</i> ... ..	Spain, S. France, Italy, Dalmatia.
<i>juncifolius</i> ... ..	Spain and S. France.
<i>triandrus</i> ... ..	Spain and Portugal.
<i>calathinus</i> ... ..	Isle of Glenans, Brittany.
<i>Tazetta</i> ... ..	S. Europe, Cashmere, N. India, China, Japan.
<i>pachybolbus</i> ... ..	Algeria (? <i>N. Tazetta</i> var.).
<i>biflorus</i> ... ..	France, Switzerland, Italy, Tyrol.
<i>poeticus</i> ... ..	S. Europe, France to Greece.
<i>Broussoneti</i> ... ..	Mogadore (Africa).
<i>canariensis</i> .. ..	Canary Islands.
<i>intermedius</i> ... ..	Spain, S. France, Balearic Islands.
<i>gracilis</i> ... ..	Not wild.
<i>Jonquilla</i> ... ..	Spain, S. France, Italy to Dalmatia.
<i>jonquilloides</i> ... ..	( <i>Wilkom Fl. Hisp.</i> ) Spain.
<i>viridiflorus</i> ... ..	Spain and Barbary.
<i>elegans</i> ... ..	Italy, Sicily, Algiers.
<i>serotinus</i> ... ..	Spain, S. Europe, Barbary States, Greece and Palestine.



## DOUBTFUL SPECIES.

I may here mention that among generally acknowledged species there are two or three which have never been found wild. These are *N. Macleayi*, *N. (montanus) poculiformis*, and *N. gracilis*. It is questionable if these are really species, my own opinion being that they are old and well-marked garden hybrids or seedlings. *N. pachybolbus* and *N. canariensis* should, I think, be considered as outlying geographical forms of *N. Tazetta*. *N. jonquilloides* of the "Flora Hispanica" (Wilkom) I have not seen alive, but in the plate it resembles *N. intermedius*. *N. calathinus* must now be referred to *N. triandrus*. Others, again, which really do exist wild without a doubt have also had their exact counterparts produced in gardens. Thus, on the authority of Dean Herbert and others, *N. incomparabilis* and *N. odorus*, both well known as wild in Southern Europe, have been produced in gardens by hybridisation.

## EARLY CULTURE.

Most of the species of *Narcissus* were known to the early English gardeners, more particularly to John Parkinson, who figures and describes 96 species and varieties in 1629. Turner, Clusius, Lobel, and Gerard all mention different species of *Narcissus* as known to them, or as grown in gardens during their time.

## GEOGRAPHY.

Nearly all these kinds are found wild in Europe. Spain and the South of France seem to be the head-quarters of the genus, but a few are found in Northern Africa. *N. Tazetta* is most ubiquitous, growing all over Southern Europe and Northern Africa, and then going off at a tangent through Persia, Cashmere, and India, as far east as China and Japan.

*N. Tazetta* is a popular New Year's Day flower in China, and is also largely cultivated for decorative purposes in Japan. So popular are the varieties of this much-varying species in the Celestial Empire, that the question naturally arises, Is it a true native, or was it introduced there in early times. It seems quite possible that the plant is truly native of the Far East, since Mrs. Bridges, in her "Travels Round the World," mentions that Jonquils grow wild on the mountains between Cashmere and Thibet.

## CLASSIFICATION.

Parkinson seems to have been the first to attempt any classification, and he is very particular that we should distinguish Daffodils from *Narcissi* proper, and is equally careful lest we should confound the Flat-leaved with the Rush-leaved kinds. At a more recent date, Salisbury, Haworth, and Herbert all worked among these flowers, but their methods of classification, although most interesting to garden students, are now botanically obsolete. We are indebted to Mr. J. G. Baker, of Kew, for a clear and useful system of grouping, published in 1869, and it is this system, with a few modifications, I wish to introduce. Mr. Baker's plan depends on the relative length which naturally exists between the perianth segments as contrasted with the cup or corona, and I have divided these three main divisions into Flat-leaved and Rush-leaved groups. The three main divisions, as characterised by the varying size of their cups or crowns, may be thus popularised :—

### LARGE-TRUNKED.

GROUP I.—MAGNICORONATI, OR "COFFEE-CUP" SECTION.

### MEDIUM-CUPPED.

GROUP II.—MEDIICORONATI, OR "TEA-CUP" SECTION.

### SMALL-CROWNED.

GROUP III.—PARVICORONATI, OR "TEA-SAUER" SECTION.



## CLASSIFICATION OF THE GENUS.

## GROUP I.

*Magnicoronati.*

Crown as long, or longer, than the perianth divisions.

TRUMPET DAFFODIL.	HOOP-PETTICOAT DAFFODIL.
<i>a Flat-leaved.</i>	<i>b Rush-leaved.</i>
N. Pseudo-narcissus vars.	N. Bulbocodium vars.

*a Flat-leaved.*

N. Pseudo-narcissus.—The type of this species is the common Daffodil of English meadows and orchards, and of this type there are innumerable forms, ranging from the tiny *N. minimus* up to *N. maximus*, which is the tallest and largest of its race. All the varieties have flat, glaucous leaves.

*b Rush-leaved.*

N. Bulbocodium.—The type of this species is *N. Bulbocodium*, the Rush-leaved or Hoop-petticoat Daffodil of Southern Europe. There are many varieties, all easily recognized by the expanded crinoline-like corona, narrow perianth segments, declinate stamens, and green, Rush-like leaves.

## GROUP II.

*Mediicoronati.*

Crown half or rarely three-quarters as long as the perianth divisions.

## MEDIUM-CUPPED NARCISSUS.

<i>a Flat-leaved.</i>	<i>b Rush-leaved.</i>
N. incomparabilis	N. odorus
Macleayi	juncifolius
dubius	triandrus
montanus.	calathinus

*a Flat-leaved.*

N. incomparabilis.—1-flowered; leaf half an inch broad; glaucous.

N. Macleayi.—1 to 2-flowered; leaves broad, greenish; crown bright yellow, three-quarters as long as the spreading white perianth segments. Hybrid (?).

N. dubius.—Many-flowered, with flattish, glaucous leaves; perianth segments 3 lines to 5 lines long; cup 3 lines deep.

N. montanus.—1 to 2-flowered, all white; crown half as long as the perianth divisions; flower dog-eared, but 2 inches to 3 inches in diameter.

*b Rush-leaved.*

N. odorus (Campernelle Jonquil).—All yellow, 2 to 5-flowered, with bright green, Rush-like leaves.

N. juncifolius.—1 to 5-flowered; much smaller than *N. odorus*, with a flattish corona.

N. triandrus.—1 to 5-flowered; perianth divisions reflexed like a *Cyclamen* flower.

N. calathinus.—1 to 2-flowered, with reflexed segments like the last, perhaps only a geographical form of it having larger flowers.

## GROUP III.

*Parvicoronati.*

Crown less than half as long as the perianth divisions.

## SMALL-CROWNED NARCISSUS.

<i>a Flat-leaved.</i>	<i>b Rush-leaved.</i>
N. Tazetta	N. intermedius
pachybolbus	gracilis
biflorus	Jonquilla
	jonquilloides
N. poeticus	N. viridiflorus
Broussoneti	elegans
canariensis	serotinus

*a Flat-leaved.*

N. Tazetta.—Many-flowered, with flat glaucous leaves; very variable.

N. pachybolbus.

N. biflorus.—1 to 3-flowered; flowers like *N. poeticus*; creamy white, cup pure yellow.

N. poeticus.—1 to 2-flowered; white, with a purple or red edge to the crown.

N. Broussoneti.—Crown nearly suppressed.

N. canariensis.

*b Rush-leaved.*

N. intermedius.—A many-flowered yellow *N. Tazetta* with Rush-leaves.

N. gracilis.—1 to 2-flowered; flowers pale yellow, as large as *N. poeticus*.

N. jonquilla.—Many-flowered; flowers deep yellow, very fragrant.

N. jonquilloides.—(Wilkom Fl. Hisp.)

*c. Autumn-flowering.*

N. viridiflorus.—Many-flowered; perianth greenish.

N. elegans.—1 to 3-flowered, pure white.

N. serotinus.—Flowers after the leaves very like the last, but with broader perianth segments.

## HYBRID AND SEEDLING NARCISSI.

When we come to speak of *Narcissus* hybrids it is a matter of regret that the workers in this fertile field have left us scarcely any data or notes of how their numerous seedling and hybrid forms were produced. Dean Herbert (in the "Royal Horticultural Society's Journal," vol. ii., p. 1) has told us more than any one; and the late Mr. W. Backhouse, of St. John's, Walsingham (who raised the Empress and Emperor Daffodils) contributed an interesting paper on the subject to the *Gardeners' Chronicle* for June 10, 1865. The late Mr. Leeds, of Longford Bridge, Manchester, who raised a great many new kinds, gave us no information whatever; nor did the late John Horsfield, the Lancashire weaver, who raised the bicolor Horsfieldi Daffodil, decidedly one of the most robust and beautiful of its race. The late Mr. Nelson, of Aldborough, raised a few varieties of especial merit, notably the noble sulphur Daffodil named Gertrude Jekyll, and a white form of the dwarf Daffodil (*N. nanus*). Mr. Nelson kindly told me by letter only a few days before his death that cross-fertilisation was not resorted to. Mr. S. A. de Graaff, of Leyden, informs me that his fine new kinds are seedlings or wind-fertilised hybrids. These remarks corroborate what Mr. Backhouse wrote in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* twenty years ago (June 10, 1865), when, speaking of artificial crosses between the Daffodil and Poet's *Narcissus*, he says, "Seeds I have sown from plants not artificially fertilised produce the same result, some showing the Daffodil and others the *N. poeticus* type." The moral here would seem to be, Raise seedlings—hybrids, if you can—but raise seedlings.

Here is a list of all known type hybrids, so far as we at present know them:—

## HYBRID NARCISSI.

PARENTS.			HYBRIDS.
Pseudo-narcissus	×	poeticus	incomparabilis
"	×	Jonquilla	odorus
"	×	Tazetta	Macleayi
Jonquilla	×	"	gracilis et tenuior
"	×	"	intermedius et jonquilloides
poeticus	×	Macleaya	Nelsoni in variety
"	×	Pseudo-narcissus	Barri "
"	×	"	Burbidgei "
incomparabilis	×	"	Humei "
montanus	×	"	Leedsii "
incomparabilis	×	" moschatus	Milneri "
poeticus	×	" muticus	Bernardi "
Tazetta	×	Pseudo-narcissus	tridymus "
"	×	poculiformis	Mastersianus

## DERIVATIVE HYBRIDS AND CULTURE.

Some of these hybrids have again yielded seedlings, so that the variations now observable are of the most divergent and perplexing kind; so much so indeed that some have complained that there is too much sameness among the newer kinds of *Narcissi*. This much is true of *Roses* or *Auriculas*—indeed, of nearly all garden flowers; and, after all, it is easy to use one's eyes on a day like this, noting the most beautiful from one's own standpoint, and resolutely avoiding those which do not please our taste. To my mind the delicate chromatic scale—the subtleties of form and of colour which these new seedlings afford us—are most beautiful, and a garden tastefully planted with them would afford its owner beauty of a most satisfying kind, even if it did not prove a "joy for ever." Of the poetry of the *Narcissus* I shall say nothing, since in the first place I am sure it is in your hearts, or at least you may find it in your libraries. But I have a few words to say in conclusion on the cultivation of these beautiful flowers.

THE CULTURE of all the Daffodils, and of nearly all the *Narcissi*, is not difficult. Most of them are robust enough to increase in beauty from year to year, if planted at the proper season in well-tilled soil. Some of the dwarf and tender species, as *N. triandrus*, *N. juncifolius*, *N. bulbocodium* (especially the paler forms), *N. viridiflorus*, *N. elegans*,

and *N. serotinus*, succeed best in pots in a cool house or frame. The white race of Daffodils also do best on a warm sunny border ; but the yellow and bicolor Daffodils, and nearly all the hybrid kinds, will luxuriate in the open-air border almost anywhere. They may be dug up as soon as the foliage has withered away, and replanted in good, well-drained soil. It is a good plan to mulch well with rotten manure just before flowering time ; and if you want very fine fresh flowers for show or for decorative uses, cut them whilst they are in the bud stage, and place them in water indoors to expand. I may add, that if you post flowers to your friends, pack them in the bud stage.

### WHEN TO CUT YOUR DAFFODILS

for indoor decoration or for posting to friends is, indeed, an important matter, and well worthy of a little thoughtful consideration. You may send fifty or sixty Daffodil buds in a comparatively small box for a few pence. They pack readily if cut in the stage shown in our illustration, and travel much more safely than if further advanced, added to which advantages is the main one that the buds, when placed in water on reaching their destination, open out as fresh and fair as if allowed to open out on their parent plants ; far more so, indeed, since indoors they are safe from rude winds and cold rains. As a fact, indeed, flower buds cut in this way open out fresher and attain a larger size than would have been the case had they remained uncut, and the same is true of Iris, Gladiolus, Amaryllis, Crocus, Snowdrops — indeed, of nearly all the endogenous plants now grown in our gardens. We have sent Water Lily buds a journey of two hundred miles, and when these were gently opened and placed floating in water, they were as fresh as if just gathered from a reedy pool. All who really love flowers and like their friends to receive their floral offerings at their freshest and best, all indeed who are interested in garden blossoms for artistic or for decorative uses, cannot do better than cut their Daffodils in the bud stage.



### THE TRUMPET DAFFODILS.

In order to facilitate the arrangement of my own sketches and notes on the Daffodils, I some time ago drew up the following simple arrangement or classification of these popular flowers. It is very simple, and its use would simplify matters in speaking or writing of these classical blossoms. I had intended to have brought it before the *connoisseurs* assembled at the Daffodil Conference, but other matters intervened, and after all it will meet more eyes, and perhaps be of more practical service as here given :—



## POPULAR CLASSIFICATION OF DAFFODILS.

## RUSH-LEAVED.

*N. Bulbocodium* (Hoop-petticoat Daffodils).

## 1. Golden Hoop-petticoat Daffodils.

*Examples :*

*N. Bulbocodium* var. *tenuifolius*, *conspicuus*, *minor*, *minimus*.

## 2. White or sulphur Hoop-petticoat Daffodils.

*Examples :*

*N. Bulbocodium* var. *monophyllus*, *Graëllsi*, *citrinus*, *obesus*, *minor*, *sulphureus*, *ivalis*.

## FLAT-LEAVED.

*N. Pseudo-narcissus* (Trumpet Daffodils).

## 1. Yellow Trumpet Daffodils.

*Examples :*

*N. Pseudo-narcissus*, *N. maximus*, *N. major*, *N. spurius*, *N. princeps*, *N. nobilis*, *N. lorifolius*, *N. Telamonius*, &c.

## 2. Bicolor Trumpet Daffodils.

*Examples :*

*N. bicolor*, *N. b. grandis*, *N. Dean Herbert*, *N. Michael Foster*, *N. Emperor*, *N. Empress*, *N. Horsfieldi*, &c.

## 3. White or sulphur Trumpet Daffodils.

*Examples :*

*N. cernuus*, *N. moschatus*, *N. tortuosus*, *N. Loderi*, *N. cernuus pulcher*, *N. Milneri*, *N. Exquisite*, &c.

## 4. Pigmy Trumpet Daffodils.

*Examples :*

*N. minimus*, *N. minor*, *N. nanus*.

## 5. Polyanthus Trumpet Daffodils.

*Examples :*

*N. tridymus*, *N. Mastersianus*, *N. Macleayi*, &c.

The Daffodils have long been and yet are a most interesting study. There is a tradition that Sweet,\* the botanist, went mad whilst trying to straighten out or unravel the knotted string which holds the whole bunch of these golden Daffodils together, and that modern students of these plants are also suspected of "having a bee in their bonnets" goes without the saying. Quite recently I have had a great treat, a gentleman having placed in my hands a large bundle of Haworth's letters and MSS. written about the year 1830. These letters are to a Daffodil lover most interesting. Haworth it was who, in separating the *Narcissi* into sub-genera, proposed the name of *Ajax* for all the larger kinds of Daffodils, and for the smaller ones, such as *N. abscissus*, the name of *Oileus*, or, as it is put in the "Iliad,"

" Ajax the great, the son of Telamon ;  
Ajax the less, Oileus' valiant son."

In writing to the Rev. Mr. Ellacombe, then of Bitton Vicarage, in the year 1831, under date April 16, Haworth is in great spirits, having just succeeded in rediscovering *Narcissus cernuus*, which it seems probable he only previously knew from books or figures. Here is what he says : " And your *Ajax tortuosus* is verily *Ajax cernuus* ! Thus have you the merit of discovering both the double first, and then the single of this matchless, modest, drooping, and long-neglected beauty. The flower of your specimen was withered, collapsed, and colourless, but it was the beautiful *cernuus* in ruins, and, what is singular, the day, I think, your last letter from me was written, I also found the single of this favourite of yours and mine in the Fulham nursery ! " There are many other remarks and notes of interest on *Narcissi*, their wild habitats, and nomenclature in these Haworthian MSS., that I cannot now find time to transcribe, but some day I hope to study them more thoroughly. Our present object is to direct attention to the best of these Daffodils, old and new, and to indicate the best way in which they may be made to add beauty and variety to the outdoor spring garden. For practical convenience we shall class the numerous varieties into three sections, viz. : 1, Golden Daffodils ; 2, Bicolor Daffodils ; and 3, White Daffodils. Of the first, or

GOLDEN DAFFODILS, the finest, I think, is *N. maximus*, which in good, rich, light soils attains a height of 2 feet to 3 feet, bearing its great golden flowers aloft in defiance alike of wind and rain. Some growers prefer *N. lorifolius* var. *Emperor*, which is also a stately variety, but paler in colour, with more broadly imbricated perianth segments. The mention of these two varieties side by side brings us to another view of this golden-flowered group of Daffodils, since it is composed of two sets of varieties, which vary from the dwarfiest to the tallest of varieties in two parallel sets or sub-sections. Not unfrequently the two commonest of dwarf kinds, *N. minor* and *N. nanus*, are confounded with each other in gardens, but *N. nanus* is easily known by its broadly

\* This was in part, even if not wholly, the truth. That he died in Bedlam is a fact, and as this occurred soon after a visit to Mr. Ellacombe, Sen., at Bitton, so the story arose. F. W. B.



imbricated perianth segments, while in *N. minor* the segments are narrower and barely overlap each other. Thus, starting from *N. minor*, we have a range of ascending varieties, until the culminating point of perfection, so far as size and stature are concerned, is reached in *N. maximus*. On the other hand, starting with the broad-pellated *N. nanus*, we find a set of varieties ascending in like manner until *N. Emperor* is reached, as the largest of the group. Of course, as in all natural arrangements, we find exceptions, or what appear to be such, to the untrained eye; but, practically speaking, these two parallel groups exist, and it is quite easy to refer any single variety to either one or the other of them. The most robust and effective of the Golden Daffodils for ordinary garden culture are *N. maximus*, *N. major*, *N. rugilobus*, *N. Emperor*, *N. princeps*, *N. obvallaris*, *N. abscissus*, *N. nobilis*, *N. minor*, *N. nanus*, and *N. minimus*, the last the veriest pigmy of all the Daffodils, flowering at 1 inch or 2 inches above the soil. It is more curious than effective as a garden flower, but being rare it is of course very highly valued by all connoisseurs of Daffodils. When we come to the broad-leaved

**BICOLOR DAFFODIL** group, we find it comprises some of the most effective of varieties. They are mostly distinguished by having a white perianth around a golden crown—"Apples of gold in baskets of silver," as an old author says of them. In this group are *N. bicolor*, *N. b. breviflos*, *N. b. Horsfieldi*, *N. b. Empress*, *N. b. grandis*, *N. b. J. B. M. Camm*, and *N. b. Mrs. J. B. M. Camm*. *N. bicolor* Dean Herbert and Michael Foster belong to this group, although their perianth segments are sulphur or primrose tinted. Perhaps *N. Horsfieldi* is the best of all this section for general culture and effect in gardens, although *N. bicolor grandis* and *N. bicolor* Dean Herbert are very bold and beautiful, and when more readily obtainable in quantity they will become favourite garden flowers. Grown in pots for spring flowering in the greenhouse, *N. Horsfieldi* is one of the most showy of all hardy bulbs, and roots of it potted up will bloom in March quite readily.

**THE WHITE DAFFODILS** have a peculiar charm of their own, and are likewise very beautiful when grown in pots in the greenhouse. It should be borne in mind, however, that artificial heat is not necessary in their culture—all they require being shelter from wind and rain. In warm, light, rich soils they are perfectly hardy. The three old varieties are *N. cernuus*, *N. tortuosus*, and *N. albicans*, but of late years several seedlings have been added to this group, such as *N. cernuus pulcher*, *N. W. P. Milneri*, *N. William Goldring*, *N. Mr. C. W. Cowan*, *N. Exquisite*, *N. F. W. Burbidge*, *Dr. Hogg*, *Mrs. F. W. Burbidge*, *Rebecca Syme*, and one or two others not at present fully determined. Parkinson tells us that originally these lovely white Daffodils came from Spain, and Haworth described four varieties, three of which are now well known in gardens. The largest of these is *N. albicans*, in which the trumpet is the corona, is longer than the perianth segments, and has an elegantly expanded trumpet-like mouth. *N. tortuosus* is smaller, having a straight trumpet scalloped at the mouth, while the perianth divisions are all more or less twisted, and have a high-shouldered appearance quite unmistakable when once seen. *N. cernuus* is one of the smallest of the group—an elegant plant—the perianth divisions being nearly as long as the pale sulphur crown. Of this plant we have two very rare double-flowered varieties—*N. cernuus fl.-pl.* and *N. cernuus bicinctus*. All these varieties are very beautiful, and are well deserving of careful pot culture in all gardens where it has been found impossible to grow them in the open air. All agree in having white perianth segments, and the crowns of all are of a sulphur colour on first expansion, gradually changing to white.

## THE CULTURE OF DAFFODILS

Generally is of the most simple kind, and one of the most pleasing of all the spring effects in our gardens is absent where they are not. Even a clump or two of the common old double yellow kind in a cottage garden brightens up all around it; and planting bold beds or masses of these bulbs along the margins of woods, or even in the grass of lawns and in home meadows where they do not naturally exist, is a means of adding beauty to natural vegetation of such localities, for, as some one well said, a group of golden Daffodils on the young grass is as "sunshine in a shady place." When

planted in quantity, one of the results gained is a plentiful supply of flowers for cutting and of all spring blossoms these are the best for the indoor decoration of vase or pitcher. A handful of common yellow Daffodils with a good length of fluted stalk, placed daintily in an old brown jug with a few green leaves, or with slender Willow shoots when silvery buds or "pussies" grace them, is a picture that all may enjoy. There is no garden so small, no home so humble, in which these golden Daffodownillies may not be grown and enjoyed. In large country places they should be planted along the grassy margins of walks, "beside the lake beneath the trees," where they may dance, and sway, and nod, and flutter, as well becometh the joyous sisters of "an April Daffodilly."

### THE NEW HYBRID NARCISSI.

Even in this, the nineteenth century, it is a marvel to many how astronomers can allude definitely and accurately to any one particular star in the blue vault above, and, in like manner, these beautiful "earth stars" among the seedling Narcissi are so thickly besprinkled, and, to an untrained eye, so seemingly alike, that the wonder to an ordinary observer is how it becomes possible to distinguish one from another. In both cases it is easy when one has the knowledge. Of a certainty many Narcissi are very nearly alike, but not so similar as are many other things, animate and inanimate, which are, nevertheless, quite different. When the tourist meets a flock of mountain sheep, they seem to him as "like as two Peas;" but the chances are that the sleek colley dog behind them does not think so any more than does the shepherd his master, and so those who best know the varieties of Narcissus may tell us how they vary. To my mind it is by no means difficult to see the variation in these hybrids, especially when they are grown in quantity in beds or masses, for, apart from their flowers, many of the kinds differ much in breadth or tint of leafage, or in time of blooming, as well as in floral details. A man who can distinguish the differences in, say a hundred varieties of Potatoes, or the same number of Apples, need have no difficulty in doing the same for these our favourite flowers of spring. And yet those who can point out by name any one of a hundred or more of unnamed show Roses will frankly tell you that the new seedling Narcissi are "too much alike." The truth really is, that seedling Narcissi are quite as distinct as are named Tulips, Hyacinths, Gladioli, Roses, Pansies, or a dozen other groups of hardy flowers, of which numerous varieties have been raised from seeds; but whereas all these have long been known, the hybrid Narcissi are of quite recent birth, one may the less wonder at their being less well known. The history of the hybrid Narcissi is a very interesting one, and, as often happens—more often, perhaps, than horticulturists are apt to imagine—Dame Nature seems to have been ahead of the gardener, and we find natural hybrids in the Alpine meadows. Thus, Dr. Henon, who made a special study of the wild French species, tells us, "The station of Lattes, near Montpellier, is remarkable in that it offers many species mixed in the same meadow (*N. poeticus*, *angustifolius*, *biflorus*, *Tazetta*), as well as a considerable quantity of intermediate forms, varieties, or hybrids. In 1840, along with MM. Dunal, Delile, and Bouchet, I asserted that at this station might be seen all the passages from *N. poeticus* to *N. Tazetta* passing through *N. biflorus* without any appreciable line of demarcation. This assertion was at the time strongly criticised; but verification being made on the spot with M. Delile, it was established that the fact was beyond doubt."

*N. Bernardi* has long been recognized as a distinct natural hybrid, to be found in Pyrenean meadows wherever *N. poeticus* and *N. muticus* (J. Gay) grow together. It is a variable plant, according as the characteristics of either one or the other of its parents predominate. This variety was recently figured and described in *The Garden* for the current year (vol. xxiii., p. 594).

The late Dean Herbert seems to have been one of the first, if not actually the first, to raise hybrid Narcissi in our gardens; and in the *Botanical Register* for 1843, No. 38, several of his hybrids are illustrated, these having been raised in the Dean's garden at Spoforth. It is there stated by Mr. Herbert, that many Narcissi which had been distinguished as species, and even by Haworth made into fresh genera, are never known to bear seed, and are hence regarded as mules. Mr. Herbert verified his own doubts on this head by raising hybrid seedlings from the wild Yorkshire Daffodil (*N. Pseudo-*

narcissus), fertilized with pollen of *N. poeticus*, the result being a plant which could not be distinguished from *N. incomparabilis*. All interested in the history of cross-bred Narcissi should read the paper on "Hybridisation" contributed to the *Journal of the Horticultural Society* (vol. ii., p. 1, *et seq.*), wherein the worthy Dean gives some very interesting particulars. Among other instructive remarks is one relating to the sterility of *N. odorus* (Campernelle) in cultivation or in its wild state; and this fact led to experiments being made which eventually proved that the Linnæan *N. odorus*—the genus *Philogyne* in all its variations—is simply a cross-bred or hybrid product between the common Daffodil (*N. pseudo-narcissus*) and the Jonquil (*N. jonquilla*), such hybrids having been raised by Mr. Trevor Alcock, near Carmarthen, as well as in the Dean's own garden.

Another celebrated hybridiser of the Narcissus was the late Mr. W. Backhouse, of St. John's, Walsingham, who amongst others was successful in raising *N. lorifolius* var. Emperor and *N. bicolor* var. Empress Daffodils, while among the present group his hybrid variety of *N. incomparabilis* var. Stella is perhaps the best known. Mr. Backhouse's seedlings are numerous, yet amongst hybrid Daffodils his Emperor and Empress even yet reign supreme. Those interested should read his own account of his crosses, as given in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, June 10, 1865. A successful hybridist was Mr. Leeds, of Longford Bridge, near Manchester, and his seedlings have added greatly to our collections, many of them rivalling the choicest of all tropical Orchids in beauty, while at the same time they are perfectly hardy in our gardens. According to Mr. Barr, whose collection of Leeds' varieties is quite unique, "These new hybrid Daffodils are the result of crosses between the different varieties of the Trumpet Daffodil and the varieties of *poeticus* on the one hand, and the Trumpet Daffodil and *montanus* on the other. Unfortunately, the gentlemen who produced such wonderful results, and made so many grand additions to a family already rich and varied, have left on record so little data that we can but surmise how the work was accomplished."

In several coloured illustrations in *The Garden*, the artist has given us a delicious glimpse of the graceful forms and beauty of many seedling varieties, all of which are most lovely, but a volume of coloured plates would not give us an adequate idea of their numerous new phases of grace and colour, and, after all, the best way of illustrating their utter loveliness is planting them in good soil and in suitable positions in the garden, so that every spring time may bring their flowers to us in all their graceful reality. Among the late Rev. Mr. Nelson's seedling Daffodils there are one or two so distinct as to deserve especial notice. Perhaps the finest of all is *N. Gertrude Jekyll*, a bold beauty of the finest type, having a solid wax-like trunk and stout sulphur-tinted perianth segments. This variety was first illustrated and described in *The Garden*, vol. xxiii., p. 31, and is certainly one of the very finest of its race. Another little beauty of Mr. Nelson's raising is *N. nanus* var. *albus*, which may best be described as a pale sulphur-coloured variety of the *N. nanus* type, which eventually shades off into a nearly pure white flower. It is as rare as it is beautiful, and, like its larger companion from the Aldborough garden before alluded to, it is not yet in the trade. While remembering the beauty of these Nelsonian seedlings, we must not forget that they were simply the result of careful seed selection, and not obtained as the result of cross-breeding. That being so, one cannot too forcibly beg of amateurs in whose gardens Narcissi may naturally bear seeds, that they will try their best to raise seedlings, seeing that the results in Mr. Nelson's, as well as in Mr. Backhouse's, case were so exceptionally fine and distinct.

Planted out in good deep friable or sandy soil, these new seedling varieties are not only quite hardy, but they rapidly increase, and so form effective masses. If planted in a sheltered position so much the better, or the dry, harsh east winds shrivel their perianth segments, and so impair their beauty, unless, indeed, their blossoms are cut in the bud stage and brought indoors to expand. So treated, or when grown in pots in the greenhouse, the exquisite beauty of their blossoms is much longer preserved. As to their great beauty as cut flowers we need not speak, since most visitors to the London flower shows of recent years will have noted it for themselves.





## Double Daffodils and Narcissi.

**DOUBLE DAFFODILS.**—*Flat-leaved*.—*N. Pseudo-narcissus*.—Seeing that the single forms of this species are so widely variable, it seems strange (as in the case with *N. Tazetta* also) that there are not more double varieties. Those known are : Double English Daffodil (wild in Devon and the Isle of Wight), *N. Telamonius plenus* (common double), *N. grandiplenus* (two or three forms), *N. cernuus plenus* (two forms), *N. pumilus plenus* (*N. lobularis* fl. pl.), *N. Eystettensis* (capax), figured by Parkinson and sometimes known as Queen Anne's Daffodil in gardens.

**DOUBLE NARCISSI.**—*Flat-leaved*.—*N. incomparabilis*.—Several forms well known in gardens under popular names : Codlins and Cream, Butter and Eggs, Eggs and Bacon, Orange Phoenix, Sulphur Phoenix, being examples. *N. poeticus*.—The double form of *N. poeticus* is rather variable. In some the coronal segments are almost entirely suppressed. It is sometimes known as the Gardenia Narcissus. *N. Tazetta*.—The common double Roman Narcissus of the seed shops is a form of this species, and one or two others are figured in Parkinson's "Paradisus," A.D. 1629. *Rush-leaved*.—*N. jonquilla*.—The double-flowered Jonquil is commonly grown among forced spring-flowering bulbs in gardens. *N. odorus*.—This species has yielded us one variety with double golden flowers, well known as Queen Anne's Jonquil.

That some Daffodils have become double is an interesting fact, and it has been thought by many that even change of soil and locality seem favourable to the production of double flowers. In some parts of France, especially near Orleans, and also in Italy, near Naples, we are told, the different indigenous forms of *N. Pseudo-narcissus* are frequently found with double flowers. It would appear that double-flowered Daffodils are not all sports of accidental origin, as is often the case with Camellias and Azaleas, but may be raised from seed of single or of semi-double kinds, a fact well known to the quaint old gardeners of the last century, as will be seen from the following quotations from Hale's "Eden ; or, a Compleat Body of Gardening" \* (a valuable old folio, containing 60 coloured plates and much interesting information), published in 1757. At p. 329, Hale, curiously enough, observes : "The varieties of Narcissus raised by culture are much more numerous than the species we have from Nature." The following varieties of Narcissus are probably never met with in a double state, or, if so, very rarely, viz. : *Juncifolius*, *Bulbocodium*, *pachybolbus*, *elegans*, *serotinus*, *Broussoneti*, *intermedius*, *Macleayi*, *biflorus*, *viridiflorus*, *calathinus*, *triandrus*, *dubius*, *gracilis*, and *canariensis*. The following frequently assume a double-flowered condition, viz. : *N. pseudo-narcissus*, *incomparabilis*, *odorus*, *jonquilla*, *Tazetta*, and *poeticus*. Among the double forms of these may also often be found great variety, even among those of the same species.

**FLAT-LEAVED DOUBLE DAFFODILS.**—*N. Pseudo-narcissus*.—Of this variable plant we have four or five showy double forms, one of the most rare and interesting of which is the true double-flowered form of our common English Daffodil. This variety was well known to Parkinson, who figured and described it (1629) as *Pseudo-narcissus anglicus* fl. pl., or Gerard's double Daffodil. It has often been confounded with the

\* Hale's "Eden" is one of the many works of the notorious Sir John Hill.



common large deep yellow-flowered double Daffodil of our gardens and orchards, but it is quite distinct from all other double forms. The perianth segments are of a pale sulphur-yellow, and the duplicate segments of the fringed crown are clear yellow, as in the wild form. The common double Daffodil of gardens is a form of Haworth's *N. Telamonius* (which is very nearly related to *N. major* of Curtis), a form of *N. pseudo-narcissus*, having large deep golden yellow flowers, with pale yellow perianth segments. It is a native of Spain, and the single form is much more rare in gardens than the double one; indeed, this plant and its ally, *N. major*, seem inclined to produce semi-double and double flowers nearly everywhere in cultivation. The common double Daffodil was known to Haworth as the pale-pointed double, and it is probably the same plant as that described by Parkinson as Mr. Wilmer's great double Daffodil. The largest of all the double-flowered Daffodils is *grandiplenus*, a large, thick, massive, flower, with green-pointed segments among rich golden or orange-tinted coronal divisions. In warm seasons this is very showy; but when the months of March and April are cold, windy, and wet, the flowers are plethoric masses of dingy green segments, which never open properly; this is a monstrous double form of *N. major*, or one of the other large deep yellow Spanish varieties. *N. grandiplenus*, or "*Tradescant his double Daffodil*," is made up of several double flowers all crowded together into a dense roseate mass; that is to say, it is in reality a double "*Polyanthus Daffodil*." Another Spanish plant, *N. pseudo-narcissus cernuus*, having creamy-white nodding or pendulous flowers, produces two double forms of great beauty. *Cernuus plenus* is a full, open, Rose-like flower, the perianth and coronal segments being creamy white, and the centre of the flowers have often a tinge of lemon-yellow in them. Sometimes the multiplication of parts in this and other double forms of *N. pseudo-narcissus* is confined to the corona, and then the result is a very handsome flower. In some seasons, however, the corona bursts open, and then the flower assumes a Rose like aspect. *Plenus bicinctus* differs from *cernuus plenus* in having a double row of normal perianth segments, as well as a double corona. One of the most interesting of all the double-flowered varieties of the Daffodil is that figured by Parkinson as *Pseudo-narcissus gallicus minor fl.-pl.*, and by the late Dean Herbert as *Ajax Eystettensis*. Those interested in the singular morphology of this rare old double Daffodil should refer to *Journal Linnean Society*, vol. xxv., p. 465. In all the forms just mentioned there is a duplication of coronal as well as perianth segments, but in this the multiplication of parts is entirely confined to the perianth segments, which overlap each other in six regular rows, just as the petals of a Lady Hume's Blush Camellia seem to do. This variety is in fact a crownless double Daffodil, no coronal divisions being produced in its formation. This is one of the rarest of all the double-flowered forms, being seldom met with in our gardens, although evidently well known in the time of Parkinson, who figures and describes it very accurately in his "*Paradisus*" at p. 107, fig. 4, and p. 105. An irregular form of the last variety is evidently alluded to by Hale at p. 354 of his "*Eden*" as the double Lemon Daffodil, which he describes as "familiar in full perfection in the gardens of Holland, but, though not unknown to England, it does not often show itself in its proper lustre." And, he adds, "the segments are long, obtuse, waved at the edges, and disposed in a wild and irregular manner, not, as in many double flowers, in a number of series." This is merely an irregular form of *N. Eystettensis*. On plate 44 of the last-named work, Hale figures what he calls the Silver and Gold Daffodil, and at p. 517 he says, "The petals are of a very delicate, shining, silvery grey, and the cup yellow. This is the natural colouring; but sometimes the yellow runs in light variegations among the grey, and often the grey in the same manner spreads itself among the yellow; either way the colouring is extremely singular as well as pretty." And under the head of culture, at p. 518, he observes, "This rises from the seeds of some of those large single Daffodils which we have observed before are the original produce of the common wild English kind;" and a few lines lower down he adds, "The great art to obtain these double and variegated flowers is to sow often and largely."

Mr. Brockbank and Mr. Cornhill have this season (1884) succeeded in saving ripe seeds of *Narcissus Telamonius fl.-pl.*, and we hope that healthy double blossomed seedlings may result from these, as some reward for their faith and perseverance.

Dr. Browne, of Hull, raised a small seedling, double variety, which flowered in 1884, and is the only double raised in recent years.

**N. INCOMPARABILIS** (Great Peerless Daffodil).—Of this there are several forms, three of which are well marked and distinct—viz., Orange Phoenix, a kind with white perianth divisions, among which the rich orange segments of the corona are shown off to good advantage. The common double form of old cottage gardens has yellow segments, among which are scattered the divisions of the deep orange cup. This last is popularly known as Butter and Eggs, a name doubtless suggested by the colours of the flower. The third is creamy white, with yellow coronal segments in the centre of the flower, and is known as the Sulphur Phoenix, or as Codlins and Cream. All these forms are sometimes seen in a semi-double state, the cup in that case retaining its entirety, the multiplication of parts being confined within its radius. Hale gives an excellent figure of this plant, which he calls the Nonpareil Daffodil, and at page 482 he says: "We have said it is a creature of the gardener's art, and the same management which first raised must preserve, and may improve it. The seeds, which ripen freely, should be sown in the manner we have directed for the other Narcissi, and the young plants treated with the same care. They will show a great deal of variety; some flowers will be larger, others smaller, some better coloured, others worse; and there will be some double, or, at least, semi-double. These must be separated (the largest and best coloured with the double and semi-double flowers) into a bed by themselves; the others planted to supply vacancies and give variety in common borders. From the seeds of the semi-double there may always be raised perfectly double flowers, and these, as well as the finest of the single, may be afterwards increased by offsets." Parkinson, at pp. 68-9 of his "Paradisus," mentions four varieties of this plant, and two of them he describes as producing geminate or fasciated flowers, but no allusion is made to perfect double-flowered varieties. One white-flowered form he describes as follows: "N. maximus griseus calice flavo, the Grey Peerless Daffodil. This Peerless Daffodil well deserveth a place among these kinds, for that it doth much resemble them, and peradventure is but a difference raised from the seed of the former, it is so like in leaf and flower, but that the leaves seem to be somewhat greater, and the six outer leaves (segments) of the flower to be of a glistening whitish grey colour, and the cup yellow as the former, but larger." This last-named plant is *N. incomparabilis* var. *albus* of our gardens, and I have quoted Parkinson's description to show that Daffodils were commonly raised from seed two centuries and a half ago. This suggests the question, Where are all the innumerable forms that cultivators of these popular flowers have raised during this lapse of years?

**N. TAZETTA** (Italian or Roman Daffodil).—This is the most variable of all the species of *Narcissus*, there being at least fifty well-marked forms of it, only one of which—the double Roman—is, so far as I am aware, found in a double state. This double variety is well known and extensively cultivated in pots for early flowering. It is singular that we have only one or two double-flowered varieties among all the forms of this plant; and the precise kind from which this double variety sprang appears to be unknown. Mr. Barr, who, as is well known, has paid much attention to *Narcissi*, has a delicious fragrant white-flowered form, named *N. Tazetta*, with a rich orange cup; and this is supposed to be the single form of the double Roman, although it looks very different, when grown in the open air, from that variety. The double kind varies from a perfectly double flower, consisting of a white perianth and deep orange coronal segments in equal proportions to a form in which the duplication is strictly confined to the corona itself, the normal number of perianth segments being present in their usual form. A deep yellow form is figured on Plate 37 of Hale's "Eden" as the double oriental *Narcissus*; and Parkinson gives engravings of two forms at p. 85 of his oft-quoted "Paradisus," one of which bears four or five flowered scapes of large white flowers, having a crumpled or broken yellow cup in the centre. In the other form the duplication mainly consists of the white perianth segments.

**N. POETICUS** (Pheasant's-eye).—Of all the double forms of *Narcissus*, this is the most strikingly beautiful, in purity and sweetness rivalling even the flowers of a *Gardenia*. The pure glistening white perianth segments are incurved, and a few crimson-edged coronal segments are interspersed among them at the base. The amount of doubleness varies in different soils, but it deserves to be extensively cultivated for the sake of its fragrant flowers, which open about the middle of May. As cut flowers they are very

useful, and possess the advantage of lasting in good condition for a long time in water after being cut. Parkinson, in his "Paradisus" (p. 83), describes three double-flowered forms of this species, and at pp. 84, 85 describes and figures a double-flowered form seemingly intermediate between *N. Tazetta* and *N. poeticus*. In his engraving, which represents a four-flowered scape, the Rose-like flowers are shown as large as a bronze halfpenny, and this he calls *Narcissus chalcedonicus fimbriatus multiplex polyanthos*, the great double purple-ringed Daffodil of Constantinople. In his description he quaintly contrasts it with the double white Daffodil of Constantinople (or double Roman) as follows: "This Daffodil differeth very little or nothing in leaf from the former; the only difference is in the flowers, which, although they be double, and bear many upon a stalk like unto them, yet this has the pieces of the yellow cup tipped with purple, as if they were shed or scattered among the white leaves; whereas the other hath only the yellow without any show of purple tips among them; the smell of this is as strong as any other." This curious and desirable form is now, unfortunately, lost to cultivators. It was doubtless a double-flowered form of one of the hybrid or intermediate varieties of *N. poeticus* and *N. Tazetta*, which we know exists in a wild state.

*N. MONTANUS*.—In April, 1884, I saw a clump of this delicate species with semi-double flowers in the Birmingham Botanical Gardens. The blossoms of this plant are rarely normal, but I never saw a multiplication of perianth segments before, a reduction in their number being the general rule if any vagary occurs.

*RUSH-LEAVED DOUBLE NARCISSI*.—*N. odorus* (Fragrant Narcissus).—Of this plant there are two well-marked double-flowered forms not unfrequently met with in old-fashioned gardens. One has double Rose-shaped flowers, two, or even three, on a scape, of clear yellow golden colour, made up of coronal and perianth segments. This form, which is by no means scarce, may often be seen at Covent Garden and other flower markets in the shape of cut flowers. In another form, more rarely met with, the duplication is confined almost entirely to the perianth segments, as is the case with *Herbert's N. Eyestettensis*. This singular form is figured by Parkinson in his "Paradisus;" therefore it has been long known in gardens. The double varieties of *N. odorus* are popularly known as *Queen Anne's Jonquil*, and it would be interesting to hear how and when the name originated.

*N. JONQUILLA* (common Jonquil).—The double form of this old plant is well figured by Parkinson, who, singularly enough, gives a very poor engraving of the single form. It bears two or three golden yellow fragrant flowers on a slender, deep glossy green scape, the individual blossoms being considerably smaller than those of *N. odorus* and more pleasing in form. It is a common and well-known plant in gardens, and is valuable in the shape of cut flowers. This and the single form, when forced in pots, are useful both for greenhouse and drawing-room decoration during the earlier months of the year. A plant, which I suspect is a double form of *N. odorus*, is figured on plate 38 of Hale's "Eden" as the double Jonquil.

The above are all the double Daffodils with which I am acquainted; but there are doubtless others, and of these some account would be acceptable. Although it is confidently stated in Hale's "Eden" that double Daffodils or Narcissi may be raised from seeds of the single or semi-double kinds, yet I believe I am right in saying that no such double forms have been raised within living memory. Of all the double Daffodils mentioned by Parkinson, only one, Parkinson's double Daffodil (? *N. Telamonius* fl.-pl.) has a well-authenticated origin. At page 104 (lc.) Parkinson distinctly says that it "is of mine own fostering or raising, as I said before (p. 103); for assuredly it is risen from the seed of the great Spanish single kinde, which I sowed in mine own garden, and cherished it, until it gave such a flower as is described." This variety originated, as he tells us, in 1618, but of all the other double-flowered kinds, such as Tradescant's, Wilmer's, and Gerard's, he is himself doubtful as to their origin. Nearly all our double varieties of to-day were known to and figured by Parkinson in 1629. Again, it was at one time thought that bulbs of the common single-flowered wild Daffodil of the fields



(*N. pseudo-narcissus*) had a habit of producing double flowers, as it were, spontaneously when transplanted into the richer soil and more genial shelter of a garden. This power of sportiveness is, however, extremely doubtful, and I do not know of a single authenticated case in which it has happened. So far as real evidence goes we can neither affirm nor deny, so that "not proven" is the only verdict possible. Even if such transmutation really did occur now and then, the "reason why" of the occurrence would yet remain as a problem for our gardeners to solve.

## Hybridising Narcissi.

UNDER this head, we take the liberty of quoting the Rev. A. Rawson's views on the subject, as follows :—

"I have gone into the question of hybridising Narcissi, and have come to the conclusion that they are worth trying only as follows :—*Male*, the best varieties of *N. poeticus* ; *female*, *N. maximus*, *N. citrinus*, *N. bulbocodium*, *N. Tazetta*. My great desire would be to get the scarlet colour of *N. poetarum* upon a cluster like *N. Tazetta*, and a flower as large as *N. bicolor*. In hybridising, the *male* gives colour, the *female*, *form* ; and I saw among your seedlings, in spring, one called, I think, *N. Nelsoni aurantius*, which, if producing good pollen, would be a capital one to work with. It had a suffused orange crown, and was very effective."

The following information was written by the late Mr. Backhouse, the raiser of the "Imperial Daffodils," *N. "Emperor,"* and *N. "Empress"* :—

"The Daffodils *Narcissus major*, *Pseudo-Narcissus minor* and *moschatus* varieties, cross with one another, and the produce seeds as freely as the parents. The colours are not merely intermediate, but of all shades between the colours of the parents. *N. bicolor* seeds badly, and is deficient in pollen, but from crosses of the other Daffodils with it I have raised some of the largest and finest of the class. These also seed badly, and their produce has a tendency to revert to the Daffodil. The roots of *N. bicolor* are very large, and shaped somewhat differently from the others, and the crosses from it have the same peculiarity ; the colours of the seedlings vary from those of their parents through white with lemon cups to almost pure white. From the Daffodils crossed by *N. angustifolius* (*N. poeticus*) the kinds called *fœtidus* by Dean Herbert are produced, and the cross is intermediate between the parents when *N. major* and *N. pseudo-narcissus* are used ; but when with *N. poeticus* the variety is greater, and some with very finely expanded cups occur. The variety also seems to be greater when some of the seedling varieties of the Daffodil are used. These crosses seed very sparingly, but may occasionally be got to produce seed by a cross with either parent ; those with the Daffodil having shorter cups than *N. major* and *moschatus*, and those with *N. poeticus* or *angustifolius* being intermediate, with generally a red edge to the cup. Seeds I have sown from plants not artificially impregnated produce the same result, some showing the Daffodil and others the *N. angustifolius* type. The orange tints on some of these crosses vary in different seasons. On many the cup will one year be orange-tinted and the next plain yellow.

"The Daffodils crossed by *N. Tazetta* produce plants intermediate between the two in general, but sometimes the cup is not longer than in *N. Tazetta* ; the flowers on each stalk vary—two, four, and up to six occurring. These crosses vary in colour and size according to the nature of the parent *N. Tazetta* ; but the produce does not seed, except that last year one pod producing one seed occurred from perhaps a couple of hundred flowers. A warmer climate than mine might produce different results. No pollen is to be got from it to cross with the Daffodil parent.

"The percentage of seedlings showing striking peculiarities is but small from any of these crosses ; and the colours only partially follow what might be expected from the



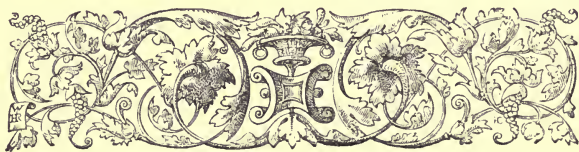
parents ; the cross from *N. moschatus* by *angustifolius* not being always white ; and I have from *fœtidus* by *angustifolius* some with green flowers.

"Before dusting with the pollen I cut out the stamens, except in the kinds which only seed when crossed ; but in out-of-door plants, when there are numerous others about of the same genus, there is no certainty but that sometimes the bees may be the authors of a different cross. I have sometimes tied the mouth of the cup in Daffodils for a time to prevent access, but in most cases the result shows the intended cross to have taken place."

Referring to the above, the Editor remarks :—

"Such records as these, and those of Mr. Herbert in the *Botanical Register*, and Mr. Leeds, of Manchester, in the *Gardeners' Magazine of Botany*, lead irresistibly to the conclusion that among the Narcissi at least many of the plants received as species are mere varieties or hybrid forms." "There is no end," writes Mr. Leeds, "to the varieties and elegant forms that may be obtained." And he adds : ". . . I think the number of species is very small."

The latter view has been adopted by Mr. Baker, who, in his "Review," as I think, very wisely excludes nearly all previously-supposed species that have not been identified as such from wild or native specimens. Even the latter method of procedure is less certain than is apparent at first sight ; for the wild species, where they grow naturally in close proximity to each other, are cross-fertilised by insects, and their seedlings are nearly all more or less intermediate in character. A change of soil or habitat again has in many cases a marked effect on the habit of the plant and the colour of its flowers, hence great caution is necessary in dealing with a group like that now under consideration. Yet some of the continental botanists have made twenty or thirty species of the different forms of *N. tazetta* alone. Mr. Max Leichtlin considers it quite practicable to get a scarlet daffodil.





## The Poetry of the Daffodil.

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“THE Narcissus leads a charmed life, and ought to be the happiest of flowers. Its classical name associates it with one of the best of the old world legends, and its mythical origin has been told in elegant verse by one of the brightest of the old world poets. Its more homely name of Daffodil takes us into the very heart of English rural poetry, and suggests too the realities of English scenery in the pleasant days when the new-come spring is sprinkling gold and silver everywhere. If we begin with Ovid, we cannot finish with Herrick or even Wordsworth, for Tennyson alludes to the ‘shining daffodil’ twice in ‘Maud,’ and he therein sings of ‘a daffodil sky,’ and in ‘The Princess’ presents a lady

“ ‘in a college gown  
That clad her like an April daffodilly.’

Shakespeare makes Cleopatra think of the beauty of Narcissus when she storms at the messenger who brings news of the marriage of Antony to Octavia. In her terrific tempest she says :

“ ‘Hadst thou Narcissus in thy face  
Thou wouldst appear most ugly.’

And the song of the rascal Autolycus in the ‘Winter’s Tale’ was originally written for a better man :

“ ‘When daffodils begin to peer—  
With, heigh ! the doxy over the dale—  
Why, then comes in the sweet o’ the year ;  
For the red blood reigns in the winter’s pale.’ ”

So far writes our friend, Mr. Hibberd, who is one of our most earnest cultivators of these flowers, and one who has done much in other ways conducive to their present popularity. Another well-known amateur, the Rev. Canon Ellacombe, tells us that “A small volume might be filled with the many poetical descriptions of this ‘delectable and sweet-swelling flower,’ but there are two especially which are almost classical, and which can never be omitted, and which will bear repetition, however well we know them. There are Herrick’s well-known lines :—

“ ‘Fair Daffodils, we weep to see  
You haste away so soon,  
As yet the early-rising sun  
Has not attained his noon ;  
Stay, stay,  
Until the hastening day  
Has run  
But to the even-song ;  
And having prayed together, we  
Will go with you along.

“ ‘We have short time to stay as you,  
We have as short a spring,  
As quick a growth to meet decay,  
As you or anything.  
We die,  
As your hours do, and dry  
Away,  
Like to the summer’s rain,  
Or as the pearls of morning dew,  
Ne’er to be found again.’

"And there are Keats' well-known and beautiful lines which bring down the praises of the Daffodil to our own day. He says:—

" ' A thing of beauty is a joy for ever,  
Its loveliness increases, it will never  
Pass into nothingness. . . . .  
. . . . . In spite of all  
Some shape of beauty moves away the pale  
From our dark spirits. Such the sun, the moon,  
Trees old and young, sprouting a shady boon  
For simple sheep; and such are Daffodils  
With the green world they live in.' "

"Shakespeare's oft quoted allusion to the

" ' Daffodils  
That come before the swallow dares, and take  
The winds of March with beauty.'  
(WINTER'S TALE, Act iv., Sc. 3)

is photographic in its truth to nature, and later authors make more direct mention of that 'braverie' which is one of the characteristic features of the 'nodding Daffodil.'

"Beautiful as is a single blossom as seen near the eye, these flowers most impress one when seen in masses; a sea of Daffodils is a sight never to be forgotten. Wordsworth has for ever fixed their beauty in masses for us in his 'Ode to Daffodils,' without which our garland of poesy would be most incomplete.

" ' I WANDER'D lonely as a cloud  
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,  
When all at once I saw a crowd,  
A host of golden Daffodils;  
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,  
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

' Continuous as the stars that shine  
And twinkle on the milky way,  
They stretched in never-ending line  
Along the margin of a bay:  
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,  
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves beside them danced, but they  
Outdid the sparkling waves in glee:—  
A poet could not but be gay,  
In such a jocund company;  
I gazed—and gazed—but little thought  
What wealth the show to me had brought

' For oft when on my couch I lie,  
In vacant or in pensive mood,  
They flash upon that inward eye  
Which is the bliss of solitude,  
And then my heart with pleasure fills,  
And dances with the Daffodils.' "

Herrick's lament that the Daffodil blossoms fade too soon away has been questioned by more than one author, but that his observation is but too true is a fact well known to all who grow the loveliest of all the new varieties of Daffodil, of which some are strangely pale, some double-ruffled, and Narcissi, surely the most fragile flower ever grown, that seem fainting away, evaporating into air, as you look at them. Is it moral, by the way, to make so sweet a flower as our English Daffodil play these pranks? In humbling the tulip and bringing it down from its gaudy pride to mere dingy rags and strips, there is something that is not altogether displeasing. And in the attenuation of the Narcissus to such die-away languor there is a becoming consonance with myth; but the Daffodil is already so beautiful and so humble, albeit so self-respectful, that one feels half-inclined to resent alteration either in form or colour.

## DAFFODILS.

I STAND, as once I stood of old  
Upon a meadow's green and gold,  
This sunny April day;  
The little Daisies kiss my feet,  
The blackbird's call is clear and sweet,  
And care is far away.

A solemn peace lies on my heart,  
So lately wont to throb and smart  
And chafe at human ills;  
I lift my face to feel the breeze  
That wanders through the budding trees  
And shakes the Daffodils.

How sweet they show to weary eyes,  
These hardy yellow blooms that rise  
On slender fluted stalks!  
They need no culture, thought, or care,  
But spring with Spring-time free and fair  
O'er all our common walks.

On meadow green, by leafy hedge,  
In woodland shade, and rushy sedge,  
By little lowly rills;  
While yet the north wind blows his blasts,  
Before the storm and sleet are past,  
Laugh out the Daffodils.

They rise this year from last year's grave,  
And all their golden tassels wave  
As blithely now as then.  
So I, who love their beauty so,  
Rise up this year from last year's woe,  
And gather flowers again.

What though from many a dream I part,  
I feel the Spring-time in my heart,  
My tired sorrows cease.  
I whisper to the yellow flowers,  
"This year shall bring me summer hours,  
And deeper, surer peace."

What though the feet that walked with mine,  
Through last year's days of shade and shine,  
Among my native hills,  
Have wandered from my side, and I  
Stand lonely under God's blue sky  
Among the Daffodils—

What though the hand which held my own  
In love's own clasp, while love's own tone  
Grew tender unto pain,  
Has left my poor hand thin and cold—  
I bring the trusting heart of old  
To these bright flowers again.

*Exeter Flying Post.*

### TO A COUNTRY DAFFODIL.

WITH hanging head and fluted stalk,  
A golden herald of the Spring,  
Telling how thrushes build and sing  
Amongst the laurels, in the walk  
Where we have also loved and sung.  
Come, Daffodil, and whisper true,  
(Here amongst city fog and smoke.)  
What tidings of our trysting oak,  
Where squirrels sport and pigeons coo,  
As though the world were ever young.  
Tell me how all your brethren fare,  
Upstanding in the garden beds;  
And if the snowdrops' modest heads  
Look earthwards yet, or high in air,  
And if the crocuses are there?

And if the forest glades are gay  
With hyacinths, or silver-strewn  
With wood-anemones, too soon  
That bow their heads and pass away,  
Dying the death of all things fair?  
Tell me all this and something more,  
What I would wish you most to tell—  
Say, "He is true and he is well,  
And still he loves you as before;"  
Then nestle near me where you will.  
Or, if it please you to be seen,  
And hold your head above them all,  
I'll take you to a royal ball,  
Where you may meet a future Queen—  
High honour for a Daffodil.

*Violet Fane, in the World.*

We have not by any means culled all, or even one half, the bright blossoms which the poets, old or young, have laid at our feet, but we have said enough here to show how popular the Daffodil has ever been in English song. It is essentially an English flower, full of vigorous grace, and in other ways not at all a bad floral type of what is best and most national in our character.

F. W. B.







*LIST OF NARCISSUS OR DAFFODILS.*



# NARCISSUS, THE DAFFODIL.

## The Daffodil Conference

Of the Royal Horticultural Society, held 1st April, 1884, Professor Michael Foster in the chair. After an interesting and instructive Address by Mr. Burbidge, Author of "The Narcissus, its Culture and History," the following Resolution, proposed by H. J. Elwes, Esq., and seconded by J. G. Baker, Esq., was adopted—

RESOLVED—"That, in the opinion of this Conference, uniformity of nomenclature is most desirable, and that garden varieties of Narcissi, whether known hybrids or natural seedlings, should be named or numbered in the manner adopted by Florists, and not in the manner adopted by Botanists."

To carry out the above Resolution, a committee was appointed to revise the names of New Daffodils, which resulted in the substitution of popular names for the Latin ones Mr. Barr had in use. In all the gardening papers of May the result of the Revising Committee will be found, with a new classification by J. G. Baker, Esq. The Conference Catalogue being simply an enumeration of names, it was considered desirable that a Descriptive Supplementary Catalogue should follow, and this was prepared by our Mr. Barr, and appeared in "The Florist and Pomologist," June, July, and August. It is this Descriptive Supplementary Catalogue we have reproduced; adding a few Illustrations, *very much reduced from the natural size*, to make plain the distinctions between the different groups; this being as necessary in the year 1884 as it was in the year 1629.

J. G. Baker, Esq., in his Monograph ranges the Daffodil in three Divisions, thus—MAGNICORONATI, MEDICORONATI, and PARVICORONATI—which was wittily interpreted at the Daffodil Conference as Long-nose, Short-nose, and Snub-nose.

This arrangement not only assists the student in finding out the names of his Narcissus, but is a great help to the amateur in making a selection for his garden or to plant in the grass. Each division is represented by a perfectly distinct group of flowers.

In preparing the Descriptive Supplementary Daffodil Catalogue, Mr. Barr followed Haworth's Monograph for names, published in 1831, it being the most comprehensive list which had been compiled to that date. It should be especially noted that the List herein published contains all the Daffodils known to Lobel, Clusius, Turner, Gerard, Parkinson, as well as those of Haworth and Herbert, Baker and Burbidge. Thus it will be seen that this List covers a period extending over three centuries, an important fact which the reader must not overlook; in a word, the history of the Narcissus in herein summed up and brought down to date. Some of these, however, have, so far, not been identified with living plants, and are distinguished in the List by an asterisk (\*) for the present. It is to be hoped, that through the diligent researches now being made for Daffodils all along the Pyrenees, these may be re-introduced, and that the origin of such hybrids as Sabini, Macleai, Montanus, etc., be accounted for, as on the Spanish side of the Pyrenees where there are some natural hybrids; one of which was figured by Parkinson, 1629; one was collected by the Hon. Mrs. Barton, of Straffan House, County Kildare, a few miles from Luchon, in 1878; three were collected by H. E. Buxton, Esq., in 1881, on Piz Entecade, near Luchon, and all point to the same common origin or cross that produced Sabini and Macleai.

The raisers of the New Daffodils to which the Conference Committee gave names are thus indicated: B., *Backhouse*; de G., *de Graaff*; H., *Horsfield*; L., *Leeds*; N., *Nelson*; P., *Pickstone*; Leich., *Leichtlin*; R., *Rawson*. When no raiser's name is given, the variety was either introduced to our gardens as a natural plant, or raised at some remote period, and, therefore, the Latin name remains, the plant having been botanically described.

*In justice to the late Mr. William Backhouse, of Weardale, and the late Mr. Edward Leeds, of Longford Bridge, the raisers of nearly all the New Daffodils, it is well to explain that the names given to certain families of hybrid Daffodils—as Nelson's, Hume's, Barr's, and Burbidge's—are merely complimentary to these gentlemen for the conspicuous part they have taken in popularizing the Daffodil.*

## DIVISION I.—MAGNICORONATI OF BAKER.

## Ajax of Haworth, Pseudo-Narcissus of Parkinson.

**DISTINGUISHING CHARACTER.**—*Crown or trumpet as long or rather longer than the divisions of the perianth.*

The first systematic arrangement of this family is found in Parkinson's "*Paradisi in Sole Paradisus Terrestris* ; or, A Garden of All Sorts of Pleasant Flowers," published 1629, the author describing 94 kinds of Daffodils. Haworth, in 1831, published his *Narcissus Monograph* as a Supplement to Sweet's "*Flower Garden*," and about the same time Dean Herbert embodied in his "*Amaryllidaceæ*" the result of a careful study of the genus *Narcissus* from living plants. Baker's review of the genus *Narcissus* appeared in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1870. Burbidge's "*History and Culture*," with coloured plates and descriptions of all known species and principal varieties of *Narcissus*, was published 1875. Mr. Burbidge's book is written in a most charming style, and traces the literature of the Daffodil as far back as 1570, when Lobel alludes to the culture of the *Narcissus*. Very few of the new Daffodils described in this list were known to Mr. Burbidge when passing his work through the press, so that the time has arrived for an enlarged Edition or a supplement.

Mr. Baker's new arrangement in the Catalogue of *Narcissus*, prepared after the Daffodil Conference, will be more useful to the student than for general reference ; hence, while adhering closely to the principles laid down by Mr. Baker, we have deviated by reducing the number of series, so that the present list is divided into three natural divisions, each division having its separate groups. The Monstrosities, or double flowered varieties, are separately arranged.

The Trumpet Daffodils, of which Division I, consists, flower in the following succession : *Pallidus Præcox* commences from January ; *Cambricus* and *Obvallaris* from February, and are closely followed by *Nanus*, *Minor*, *Spurius*, the native *Lent Lily*, *Lobularis*, and the early-flowering varieties of *Bicolor*, viz., *Horsfieldi*, *Empress*, etc. These again are followed by *Lorifolius* Emperor, *Maximus*, *Major*, *Rugilobus*, *Bicolors*—*Grandis*, *Dean Herbert*, *Michael Foster*, *James Walker*, *J. B. M. Camm*, all the varieties of *Moschatus*, also *Princeps*, etc.

The Grand Trumpeters include all the varieties of *Bicolor*, *Lorifolius* Emperor, many of the varieties of *Moschatus*, *Maximus*, *Major*, *Captain Nelson*, *Princeps*, *Rugilobus*, *Spurius*, *Telamonius*, and many others ; *Exquisite*, *William Goldring*, *Nell Barry*, *Stansfield*, *Hudibras*, and *Wolley Dod*, these are remarkable in the divisions of the perianth ; *Cernuus*, *Cernuus pulcher*, *F. W. Burbidge*, *Dr. Hogg*, etc., are beautiful white varieties ; *Shirley Hibberd* is elegant in outline ; *John Nelson* is the most characteristic flower in the group, and *Rebecca Syme* is the violet-scented Daffodil.

## I. CORBULARIA.

## Hoop Petticoat, or Medusa's Trumpet.

**Bulbocodium Varieties.**

\**ALBICANS* (the larger white).

\**AUREUS* (the shorter crowned).

*BULBOCODIUM* (the small entire crowned), small rich yellow flower ; the variety is in commerce as *C. tenuifolius*.



N. CORBULARIA.

Very much reduced from natural size.

\**CANTABRICUS* (the lesser white).

*CONSPICUUS*, large golden yellow flowers, exceedingly floriferous ; the species most generally cultivated ; figured in Sweet's *British Flower Garden*, 2 ser., t. 326.

*CITRINUS*, large pure sulphur yellow flowers, remarkably elegant and beautiful.

\**GIGAS* (the giant).

*GRAELSI*, small neat creamy white flowers.

\**LOBULATUS* (the lesser yellow).

*MONOPHYLLUS* (*Clusii* and *albus*), pure silver white, flowers in winter.

*NIVALIS*, small rich deep yellow flowers.

\**OBESA* (the inflated).

*SEROTINUS* (the large late), large rich yellow flowers resembling *conspicuous*, but with very few long recumbent leaves ; figured in Sweet's *British Flower Garden*, 2 ser., t. 164.

\**TENUIFOLIUS*, yellow (the slender leaved), figured in Sweet's *British Flower Garden*, t. 114.

## II. AJAX, OR TRUMPET.

**Pseudo-Narcissus Varieties.**

*ALBUS*, perianth white, trumpet yellow.

*LUTEUS*, perianth yellow, trumpet deep yellow.

*NELSON'S*, perianth sulphur, trumpet yellow, very early. L.

*PALLIDUS*, perianth sulphur, trumpet yellow.

*PSEUDO-NARCISSUS* (the garland or lent-lily), syn. *festalis* ; the English type is variable, but the most common has a whitish perianth and rich yellow trumpet.



N. PSEUDO-NARCISSUS.

Very much reduced from natural size.

*SCOTICUS*, perianth whitish, trumpet full yellow and elegantly serrated, not variable so far as our experience extends.

*SERRATUS*, perianth whitish and broad, trumpet deep yellow.

*VARIIFORMIS* (Parkinson) ; our experience of this species is limited to the present spring ; it however appears variable, the perianth ranging from white to yellow, and the trumpet from sulphur to deep yellow. Reintroduced by Barr and Son.

**Sub-group Abscissus Varieties.**

*ABSCISSUS* (*muticus*), variable, perianth sulphur, trumpet rich yellow. Mr. Baker may see his way to place this with *lorifolius*, of which family it is evidently a member.



**Sub-group Abscissus Varieties—continued.**

- \*ALBUS (the white).
- \*HEXANGULARIS (the six-angled clipt trunk Daffodil, figured in Parkinson, t. 101, fig. 5).
- \*MINOR (the lesser clipt trunk Daffodil).
- \*PUMILUS (the small clipt trunk Daffodil).

**Sub-group, Sundry forms of Pseudo-Narcissus.**

- CAMBRICUS, perianth sulphur white, trumpet yellow. Reintroduced by Barr and Son.
- F. D. C. GODMAN, perianth pale sulphur, trumpet rich yellow, very distinct. B.
- LOBULARIS, perianth pale sulphur, trumpet yellow, remarkably neat flower and dwarf grower.
- LOBULARIS AMPLICORONA, perianth pale sulphur, trumpet yellow. Very distinct.
- NELL BARRY, perianth sulphur, and dog-eared, trumpet yellow, very distinct. B.
- NOBILIS, figured by Redouté, perianth sulphur, trumpet yellow, and much gashed.
- PRINCEPS, perianth sulphur-white, trumpet yellow, very large flower. Reintroduced by Mr. de Graaff.
- STANSFIELD, large spreading sulphur perianth, yellow trumpet, very distinct. B.
- WOLLEY DOD, short deep yellow trumpet, large spreading primrose perianth, longer than the trumpet, very distinct. B.
- TELAMONIUS, variable; is Princeps a variety of this?; the finest form (the single counterpart of the best type of Telamonius plenus) has the large spreading light yellow perianth, with the divisions distinctly channelled, and on first opening barred with greenish yellow, large handsome yellow trumpet. Reintroduced by Barr & Son.



N. MAJOR SUPERBUS.

Very much reduced from natural size.

**Major Varieties—**

- BEACONSFIELD, perianth and trumpet full primrose yellow. B.
- BACKHOUSE'S QUEEN, perianth lemon, trumpet deep yellow. B.
- CAPT. NELSON, very large flower, almost a self yellow, perianth a trifle lighter than the trumpet, which is long and spreading, growth somewhat dwarf. L.
- CORPORAL TRIM, almost self, deep yellow, long, much gashed trumpet. L.
- CLEOPATRA, perianth deep primrose, trumpet yellow, very distinct. L.
- CHINESE GORDON, perianth and trumpet a fine uniform yellow. L.
- ELIZA TURCK, perianth and trumpet deep canary yellow, very distinct. B.
- EVENING STAR, perianth yellow and stellated, trumpet deeper yellow. L.
- G. H. ENGELHEART, perianth yellow, trumpet deeper yellow, long, and somewhat spreading. L.
- GREEN BACK, trumpet yellow, outside of perianth more or less green. L.
- GERTRUDE JEKYLL, perianth and trumpet almost uniform sulphur, very distinct. N.
- GLADSTONE, perianth and trumpet light yellow. L.
- GOLDEN PRINCE, uniform full bright yellow perianth and trumpet, flower very elegant, not unlike a small Maximus. B.

**Major Varieties—continued.**

- HER MAJESTY, clear light yellow self, perianth slightly twisted, trumpet largely expanded. L.
- HUDIBRAS, a remarkably distinct variety, perianth yellow, broad, imbricated, and longer than trumpet, which is a deep yellow. L.
- HAVELOCK, perianth light yellow, open and spreading, trumpet deeper yellow. L.
- JOHN NELSON, very distinct from its rounded drooping flower, which is large and of an almost uniform yellow, somewhat dwarf habit of growth. L.
- J. G. BAKER (volutus), perianth and trumpet rich primrose, a very distinct variety. L.
- JOHN VINCENT, very distinct, almost self, canary yellow, long narrow trumpet, and long twisted perianth. B.
- JOHN BRIGHT, uniform light clear yellow perianth, twisted, and trumpet elegantly flanged, very distinct. L.
- JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, self, yellow perianth and trumpet, very distinct. B.
- KHEDIVE, trumpet and perianth almost uniform light yellow. L.
- LITTLE PRINCESS, perianth and trumpet uniform, sulphur, in this respect resembling Gertrude Jekyll. L.
- LADY DONERAILE, perianth and trumpet fine pale yellow. L.
- LORD MAYOR, perianth and trumpet large and uniform soft light yellow. L.
- MRS. H. J. ELWES, very distinct, soft clear yellow perianth and trumpet, large and spreading. L.
- MRS. GLADSTONE, perianth and trumpet pale yellow, in the way of Mr. Gladstone, but shorter trumpet. L.
- MRS. SHIRLEY HIBBERD, perianth yellow, trumpet deeper yellow and much flanged, very distinct. B.
- MRS. NELSON, very large flower, fine light yellow perianth and trumpet, somewhat dwarf grower. B.
- MAJOR, rich almost uniform deep yellow perianth and trumpet.
- MAJOR LUTEUS, perianth yellow, trumpet large, deep yellow, and much gashed. L.
- MAJOR SUPERBUS, this is one of the most distinct of Mr. Leeds' Yellow Daffodils. Perianth broad and firmly set, trumpet large and gracefully flanged. L. (See figure in *Gardeners' Magazine of Botany*, iii. 169.)
- MAXIMUS, perianth rich yellow, and remarkable for an elegant twist, trumpet very large, gracefully flanged, and deep yellow.
- M. J. BERKELEY, the largest of all yellow trumpet Daffodils, nearly one-third larger than Maximus, which it much resembles, uniform rich deep yellow. B.
- MARIE LOUISE, perianth canary yellow, trumpet much expanded, in the style of maximus. B.
- MORNING STAR (stellatus), perianth pale yellow and stellated, trumpet deep yellow. L.
- OBVALLARIS (Tenby Daffodil), this remarkable variety is distinct from all others; the flower is not large, but with all the fine qualities that delight the eye of the connoisseur florist, perianth lighter yellow than the trumpet.
- PROPINQUUS, this differs but little from major; both have a large gashed trumpet, and are almost uniform deep yellow; the foliage in propinquus is of a bluer green.
- PRINCE GEORGE, perianth and trumpet yellow, dwarf sturdy habit, very distinct. L.
- PRESIDENT ARTHUR, uniform yellow, trumpet large, perianth broad, imbricated and hooded, laying forward on trumpet as in spurius, large flower. L.
- PRESIDENT LINCOLN, almost uniform yellow, large flower, perianth twisted, or sometimes channelled. L.
- SPURIUS, very distinct, almost self yellow, with broad, imbricated hooded perianth, laying forward upon a large wide-mouthed trumpet.
- SPURIUS CORONATUS, remarkable for its large, broad expanded yellow trumpet, and spreading divisions of the perianth which arc of lighter yellow.



**Major Varieties—continued.**

- SIR CHAS. DILKE, a very distinct variety of soft self primrose colour, the perianth somewhat dog-eared. B.
- SIR W. HARCOURT, a very remarkable variety, a large development of *Incomparabilis* Edward Hart, but a pure Ajax, almost uniform yellow. B.
- ST. BRIGID, perianth and trumpet soft self-yellow. B.
- SHIRLEY HIBBERD, a very distinct variety, large deep yellow expanded trumpet, the lighter yellow divisions of the perianth slightly twisted. B.
- SHARMAN CRAWFORD, perianth sulphur, striped yellow, trumpet yellow. L.
- SERAPH, perianth sulphur-yellow, trumpet straight, serrated, and full yellow, early. L.
- THOMAS MOORE (*Mooreanus*), light yellow perianth, trumpet long narrow regularly lobed, very distinct, and rich full yellow. L.
- THOMAS SPANSWICK, rich clear yellow trumpet and perianth. L.
- TOWNSHEND BOSCAWEN, large conspicuous flower, trumpet and perianth yellow. B.
- TOTTENHAM YELLOW, perianth yellow, trumpet deeper yellow.



N. NANUS.

Not much reduced from natural size.

**Minor Varieties—**

- \*CYCLAMINEUS (small reflexing-flowered).
- MINIMUS (*pumilus* of Herbert), the smallest Daffodil known, perianth a little lighter than the trumpet.
- MINOR, a very distinct variety; the divisions of perianth take after *Maximus* in the graceful twist, trumpet distinctly lobed and a little deeper yellow than the perianth.
- NANUS, differs considerably from the other varieties in this group, the trumpet is plaited and the divisions of the perianth comparatively broad; as an edging it surpasses all others, height 3 to 6 inches.
- PUMILUS, in all points of character and colour the counterpart of minor, but a stronger grower.

**Bicolor Varieties—**

- ALFRED PARSONS, perianth white, trumpet yellow, very distinct, and dwarf grower. L.
- BICOLOR (of Haworth, *N. tubæflorus* of Salisbury), perianth white, trumpet yellow.
- BREVIFLOS (bicolor of *Botanical Magazine*), perianth sulphury white, trumpet yellow.
- CHARLES DICKENS, perianth very white, broad and imbricated, trumpet short and pale yellow, very distinct. L.
- DAVID WALKER, perianth sulphury white, well imbricated and finely formed, trumpet yellow. L.
- DEAN HERBERT (*primulinus*), perianth full primrose changing to sulphur, trumpet rich yellow, very large and distinct. L.
- DUKE OF EDINBURGH, perianth white, trumpet canary, very distinct. B.

**Bicolor Varieties—continued.**

- DUCHESSE OF EDINBURGH, perianth sulphur, trumpet canary, medium size, and very distinct flower. B.
- EMPRESS, perianth white of great substance, trumpet rich yellow, a very large flower. B.



N. BICOLOR EMPRESS.

Very much reduced from natural size.

- GEORGE H. BARR, perianth white, trumpet yellow, medium-sized flower, dwarf grower. L.
- GRANDIS (bicolor *maximus*), perianth pure white, finely imbricated, and very large full yellow trumpet, perhaps the finest of the bicolors. L.
- HORSFIELDII, perianth white, trumpet rich yellow, very large flower. H.
- HARRISON WEIR, perianth white and channelled, trumpet yellow, large and very imposing. B.
- JAMES WALKER (*albidus*), perianth sulphur-white, elegantly imbricated, trumpet large and very fine. L.
- J. B. M. CAMM, perianth white and very elegant, trumpet primrose, gracefully formed and very distinct. B.
- JEANNETTE, perianth white, small, neat and compact, trumpet yellow. L.
- MADONNA, perianth white, long sulphury white trumpet, flower drooping, very distinct. B.
- MRS. J. B. M. CAMM, perianth white and very elegant, trumpet sulphur-white, very graceful and distinct. B.
- MRS. HARRISON WEIR, perianth white, trumpet yellow elegantly recurved, flower medium-sized and distinct. B.
- MICHAEL FOSTER (*sulphurescens*), large sulphur-white perianth, large thick rich yellow trumpet, very distinct. L.
- MRS. JAMES WALKER, perianth white, imbricated and of fine quality, trumpet yellow. L.
- MRS. M. FOSTER, perianth sulphury white, trumpet yellow. L.
- MURRELL DOBELL, perianth white and compact, trumpet yellow. L.
- PRESIDENT GARFIELD, perianth white, trumpet yellow and straight. B.
- PRINCE OF WALES, perianth sulphury white and perfectly formed, trumpet yellow. B.
- PEABODY, perianth white, trumpet yellow, dwarf grower. B.
- SIMS REEVES, perianth white and compact, trumpet yellow. L.
- SIR R. PEEL, perianth white, trumpet yellow, elegantly flanged. B.
- T. A. DORRIEN-SMITH, a very remarkable and distinct variety, trumpet yellow, short and very thick, perianth sulphur-white, broad, imbricated, and shorter than trumpet. B.
- WILLIAM ROBINSON, very distinct, perianth sulphur, trumpet yellow. L.

**Lorifolius Varieties—**

- A. F. BARRON, sulphur perianth, yellow trumpet. L.
- EMPEROR, perianth deep primrose, very large fine form, trumpet rich, full yellow, very distinct. B.
- EDITH BARBER, perianth full primrose, yellow trumpet, small flower, dwarf grower. B.

**Lorifolius Varieties—continued.**

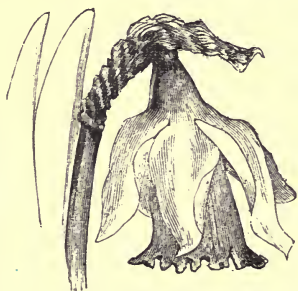
- J. W. H. BARR, sulphur perianth, broad and imbricated, yellow trumpet, dwarf sturdy grower. B.  
 LADY DOROTHY, primrose perianth, light yellow trumpet, dwarf grower, very distinct. L.  
 LORIFOLIUS (anceps), perianth sulphur, trumpet yellow.



N. LORIFOLIUS EMPEROR.

Very much reduced from natural size.

- LORD DERBY, perianth deep primrose imbricated, trumpet deep rich yellow, very thick. B.  
 MRS. W. GOLDRING, perianth sulphur, trumpet pale yellow, neat flower, dwarf grower. B.  
 P. R. BARR, perianth deep primrose, fine form, trumpet rich full yellow; this very distinct variety is in all respects the same as Emperor, but a smaller flower. B.  
 RUGLOBUS, perianth primrose changing to sulphur-white, trumpet yellow, very distinct.



N. CERNUUS.

Very much reduced from natural size.

**Moschatus Varieties—**

- ALBICANS (the greatest white Spanish Daffodil), perianth white and shorter than trumpet, trumpet primrose changing to white and elegantly flanged.  
 CERNUUS (the drooping white Spanish Daffodil), perianth silvery white and same length as trumpet, trumpet pale primrose changing to white.  
 CERNUUS PULCHER, perianth silver-white, large bold spreading trumpet primrose changing to white. L.  
 CECILIA DE GRAAFF, perianth sulphur-white with yellowish green line running down the back, trumpet narrow at base gradually widening to a spreading much flanged crown, very distinct. de G.  
 DR. HOGG, perianth white, trumpet long, smooth and elegantly flanged, primrose changing to white. B.  
 DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT, perianth sulphur-white, yellow trumpet, small flower. B.  
 EXQUISITE, perianth sulphur-white, trumpet primrose passing to white, early and very distinct. L.  
 F. W. BURBIDGE, perianth white, trumpet long-ribbed and elegantly gashed, sulphur changing to white, very distinct. B.

**Moschatus Varieties—continued.**

- G. F. LODER. *Waiting description from Mr. Loder.*  
 LADY GROSVENOR, perianth white and shorter than the trumpet, sulphur trumpet elegantly recurved, very distinct. B.  
 MR. COWAN (Cowani), perianth white, trumpet sulphur, small flower, very distinct. B.  
 MR. W. P. MILNER (Milneri), perianth and trumpet sulphur, small neat flower, very distinct. B.  
 MRS. F. W. BURBIDGE, perianth white, trumpet straight, primrose changing to snow-white, resembles somewhat F. W. Burbidge, and flowers at the same time. B.  
 MRS. JAMES BATEMAN, perianth white, of good substance, trumpet creamy white, and very elegant. B.  
 MARCHIONESS OF LORNE, perianth sulphur-white, trumpet primrose passing to white; resembles Exquisite somewhat, but finer. L.  
 \*MOSCHATUS (the lesser White Spanish Daffodil).  
 Now that the Spanish Pyrenees are being searched for the floral treasures brought to light in Parkinson's day, we hope to number this variety amongst them through reintroduction.  
 PALLIDUS PRÆCOX, the beautiful sulphur-white Daffodil, after a lapse of nearly three hundred years, was reintroduced into cultivation by Barr & Son, through the kindness of W. D'Arcy G. Osborne, Esq.; and has been found, both in Holland and England, to be the earliest of all Daffodils, and one of the handsomest. The present season it was flowering in the open ground at Tooting in January, and at the first meeting in February was awarded a first-class Certificate by the Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society. To many it may be interesting to read Parkinson's quaint description of this Daffodil, 1629:—"Pseudo-narcissus pallidus præcox, the early straw-coloured Daffodil. The leaves of this Daffodil are of a meane size, between the broadest and the narrower kinds, of a grayish Greene colour, and not very long: the stalke riseth up a foot high or more, whereon standeth one large great flower, equalling the greatest Spanish bastard Daffodil in the largenesse of his trunk, and having the brimmes turned up a little, which maketh it seeme the larger: the wings or outer leaves are in a manner as short, as they are in the greatest Spanish kinde (and not long flagging down, like unto the mountain kinds), and stand straight out right. All the whole flower is of one even colour, that is, of a fine pale yellow, somewhat like unto the colour of a lemon peeke or rinde, but somewhat whiter, which usually we call a strawe colour: the greatnesse of the flower, the earliness of the flowering, and the difference of colour from all the rest of this kinde, hath made me entreate of it apart by it selfe, as being no lesse worthy."  
 —Parkinson's *Paradisi in Sole Paradisus Terrestris*, edition 1629, p. 99.  
 PAUL ENGELHEART, perianth delicate sulphur-white, trumpet primrose, long, narrow, and straight. B.  
 REBECCA SYME (the violet-scented Daffodil), perianth white, trumpet citron; this fine small-flowering variety is as remarkable for its beauty as for its exceptional fragrance, which is possessed by no other Daffodil. B.  
 SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, perianth white, long pale sulphur trumpet, very distinct. B.  
 SARAH TISDALE, perianth sulphur-white and somewhat twisted, trumpet sulphur white, very elegant small flower. B.  
 TORTUOSUS (the great tortuose white Spanish Daffodil), perianth pure white, usually twisted and somewhat shorter than the trumpet, which is pale sulphur changing to snow-white.  
 WILLIAM GOLDRING, long snow-white dog-eared perianth, which completely envelopes the trumpet, trumpet primrose, the flower is very drooping or cernuus. L.



## DIVISION II.—MEDIICORONATI OF BAKER.

Queltia, Philogyne, etc., of Haworth; Peerless, Nonsuch, Chalice-Shaped Crown, etc., of Parkinson.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTER—Crown half as long as the divisions of the perianth, but in one or two cases three-quarters as long.

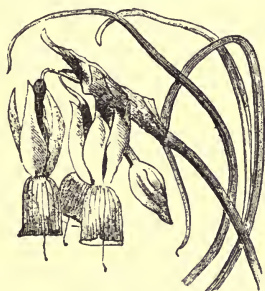
It is pretty generally accepted that the varieties in this group are hybrids (excepting, perhaps, *Ganymedes*, *Odorus*, and *Juncifolius*). It is true, *Incomparabilis* is found wild in France and Spain, but Dean Herbert and others have produced it by crossing *Poeticus* with a Trumpet Daffodil. *Macleai* is considered by Baker between a *Tazetta* and a Trumpet Daffodil. Although we have no positive data as to the parentage of the new hybrids described in this group, we think it may fairly be assumed that *Poeticus* and the Trumpet Daffodils gave all the varieties of *Incomparabilis*, which have always the crown yellow; *Poeticus* and *Cernuus*, or *Albicans*, gave the varieties of *Leedsii*, "the *Eucharis*-like Daffodil," which has the perianth white, and the crown white, or primrose, changing to white. *Poeticus*, or perhaps *Tazetta*, and *Bicolor* would give *Nelsoni*. *Poeticus* and *Incomparabilis* would give *Barrii*, which may be considered a small *Incomparabilis*.

The varieties in this division commence flowering in March, and furnish a succession til May. They are all of great beauty, and as cut flowers are extensively used for furnishing vases and table bouquets.

## III. GANYMEDES.

\* *CALATHINUS* (*Redouté*), *Barbidge*, in *The Narcissus, its History and Culture*, figures this beautiful species as coming from Brest, and ranging from a self-white to a self-yellow.

Mr. Elwes at the *Narcissus Conference* exhibited what he called *Calathinus*, one of the late Rev. Hy. Harpur-Crewe's plants, quite a small self white flower. Messrs. Barr & Son had three under the names, *Calathinus*, *Triandrus albus*,



N. TRIANDRUS.

Not much reduced from natural size.

and *Triandrus albus elegans*, from Portugal. Thus it would appear there are geographical varieties, and that *N. Triandrus* runs into *Calathinus*. The three forms exhibited by Messrs. Barr & Son were undoubtedly varieties of *Calathinus*, differing from the Brest form in being a little smaller, and the cup a little shorter than the divisions of the perianth. Mr. *Barbidge*'s figure shows perianth and cup of the same length. Mr. *Elwes*' specimen being in a pot, was perhaps below its proper size, and must be passed, but the three from Messrs. Barr & Son were evidently as fine as we may ever expect to see them; and therefore, not to confuse them with *Redouté*'s figure, and also in compliment to the lady who first sent the bulbs to Mr. Barr, they are named as follows:—

*CALATHINUS* MRS. SHARMAN CRAWFORD, flowers variable in size, white, cup about three-quarters the length of divisions of the perianth; perianth reflexed, completely hiding the tube and seed-vessel.

\* *TRIANDRUS*.

\* *TRIANDRUS CERNUUS* (the pale yellow).

*TRIANDRUS CONCOLOR*, uniform sulphur yellow.

\* *TRIANDRUS NUTANS* (*N. trilobus*, *Bot. Mag.*).

*TRIANDRUS PULCHELLUS* (the white cupped), primrose perianth, cup white.

## IV. QUELTIA.

*Incomparabilis Varieties*—

*INCOMPARABILIS*, as found on the Pyrenees, perianth yellow, cup usually tinged orange.

I. *CONCOLOR*, perianth yellow, cup yellow, usually free from orange stain. L.

*Incomparabilis Varieties—continued.*

*AUTOCRAT* (*expansus*), perianth yellow, cup much expanded and usually free from orange stains. B and L.

*BELLA* (*minor*), perianth yellow, and cup yellow, very neat. L.

*BLUCHIER*, perianth and cup yellow, much stellated and high shouldered. L.

*CHIANG*, perianth and cup yellow, flowers large, plant tall. L.



N. INCOMPARABILIS.

Very greatly reduced from natural size.

*EDWARD HART*, perianth and cup full yellow, very distinct in perianth and cup. L.

*ECLIPSE* (*grandiflorus*), perianth and cup yellow, cup and flower large. B and L.

*FRANK MILES*, perianth yellow, very large and remarkable, cup large and neat. L.

*HECTOR*, light yellow starry perianth, cup slightly stained orange. L.

*JENNY LIND*, slightly reflexed yellow perianth, expanded yellow cup. L.

*PROVOST*, perianth yellow, cup expanded. B.

*SUN-RAY* (*stellatus*), perianth and cup yellow, flower starry. L.

*SYCORAX*, perianth and cup yellow, flower starry. B.

*WELLINGTON*, perianth and cup yellow, tall grower. L.

I. *LEEDSI* (figured in *Gardeners' Magazine of Botany*, iii. 169), perianth yellow, cup heavily stained with orange-scarlet. L.

C. J. *BACKHOUSE*, the most remarkable and attractive of the yellow forms of *Incomparabilis*, perianth yellow, medium size, cup very large, long and rich orange-scarlet colour. B.

*FIGARO* (*expansus*), perianth yellow, cup large spreading and stained orange-scarlet, flower large and well formed. L. and B.

*FAIRY* (*marginatus minor*), perianth yellow, cup margined orange scarlet. L.

*GLORIA MUNDI*, perianth medium size, cup large and very much expanded, heavily stained bright orange-scarlet. B.

*GLOW* (*marginatus*), perianth yellow, cup margined orange-scarlet. L.



**Incomparabilis Varieties—continued.**

- GOUANI (Redouté) (the lobed orange rim).  
 MRS. A. F. BARRON, perianth yellow, cup straight and narrow, margined bright orange-scarlet, small very distinct flower. B.  
 SPLENDENS, perianth yellow, cup yellow, stained orange. L.  
 SUN-LIGHT (stellatus), perianth yellow, cup stained orange, flower starry. L.  
 TITAN (grandiflorus), perianth yellow, cup margined orange, flower large and well-formed. B.  
 WINSLOW, perianth full yellow and large, cup yellow, slightly tinged orange. L.
- I. SULPHUREUS, perianth sulphur, cup yellow. L.  
 ASTRÆA (aureo-unctus), perianth sulphur, cup yellow, edged orange. L.  
 BEAUTY, perianth sulphur barred yellow, cup large, margined orange, remarkably large distinct flower. B.  
 C. H. DEE, perianth sulphur and very large, cup primrose edged orange, very fine, distinct variety. B.  
 DARLING (marginatus), perianth sulphur, cup yellow, edged orange. L.  
 GIL BLAS (stellatus), perianth sulphur, very starry, cup large and spreading. L.  
 HOGARTH, perianth primrose, cup yellow, large and spreading, very distinct. B.  
 JOHN BULL (expansus), perianth sulphur, cup large and spreading, fine large flower. L.  
 JOHNNY SANDS, perianth sulphur, cup spreading, very distinct. L.  
 MAGOG (grandiflorus) perianth sulphur, cup large, fine large flower. B. and L.  
 J. F. MESTON, perianth sulphur and broad, cup large, spreading, and stained orange. B.  
 J. T. D. LLEWELYN, perianth light yellow, large conspicuous orange cup, a very distinct large flower. B.  
 KING OF THE NETHERLANDS, perianth sulphur, cup very large and spreading, stained orange, very distinct. B.  
 LONGSHANKS, perianth sulphur, cup large, plant tall. L.  
 MISS NEILSON, perianth sulphur and broad, cup light yellow, very distinct. L.  
 MRS. MESTON, sulphur perianth, large fine cup. B.  
 NABOB, perianth sulphur-marbled, cup large and spreading. L.  
 QUEEN SOPHIA, perianth sulphur, cup very large, spreading, and frilled, heavily stained orange-scarlet. B.  
 QUEEN MAB (marginatus minor), perianth sulphur, cup slightly stained orange. L.  
 SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN, perianth sulphur, large spreading cup. B.
- I. ALBIDUS, perianth sulphur-white, cup yellow. L.  
 ANNIE BADEN (aureo-unctus), perianth sulphur-white, border of cup elegantly contracted and stained orange. L.  
 ADONIS, perianth sulphur, of fine form, neat yellow cup, dwarf growth. L.  
 ALBERT VICTOR (albidus magnificus), large sulphur-white perianth, large and elegantly expanded cup, very distinct. L.  
 BIANCA (expansus), sulphury perianth, large expanded cup. B.  
 BRIDE, perianth sulphur, cup yellow and expanded, dwarf grower. L.  
 CHARLES HOOPER, perianth sulphur-white, cup yellow, elegantly expanded. L.  
 CUPID (stellatus), perianth light primrose and starry, cup yellow. L.  
 CYNOSURE (albidus Leedsii), large primrose perianth changing to white, large conspicuously stained orange-scarlet cup, remarkably showy and distinct. L.  
 DANTE, sulphur-white perianth, cup very large and gracefully expanded. L.  
 FITZJAMES, perianth creamy white, cup yellow, much expanded, very distinct. B.  
 GOG (grandiflorus), large creamy white perianth and large yellow cup. B.

**Incomparabilis Varieties—continued.**

- JOAN, perianth sulphur-white, cup suffused orange. L.  
 JANE KOLLE, sulphury perianth, very distinct, cup spreading. B.  
 PRESTIOS, perianth sulphur, cup yellow tinged with orange. L.  
 LORENZO, perianth slightly dog-eared, soft primrose, changing to white, cup yellow, a very distinct fine variety. L.  
 MRS. SYME, perianth short sulphur-white, cup yellow, large and spreading, flower comparatively small, plant tall, and altogether very distinct. B.  
 PRIMROSE GEM, perianth primrose, large yellow cup, very fine. B.  
 THEMISTOCLES, perianth sulphur, cup yellow, very fine. L.  
 VESTA, perianth sulphur-white, cup large and expanded. L.
- I. PALLIDUS, perianth primrose-white, cup yellow. L.  
 PRINCESS MARY, perianth creamy white, broad and well imbricated, cup suffused orange-scarlet, large, very much expanded, and perfectly smooth, fine form. L.  
 PRINCE TECK, perianth creamy white, broad and imbricated, cup yellow, large, very expanded and perfectly smooth, fine form. L.  
 PERICLES, perianth primrose, cup pale yellow, very distinct. L.  
 SEMIPARTITUS, perianth pale primrose, cup sulphur, deeply and distinctly lobed, a very remarkable flower. L.
- I. ALBUS, perianth white, cup yellow. L.  
 CONSUL CRAWFORD (Crawfordii), perianth white tinged yellow, cup yellow, large flower. L.  
 BURDETT, perianth white, neat yellow cup. L.  
 CLARIBEL, perianth creamy white, cup yellow. L.  
 DESDEMONA, perianth white, cup large and clear yellow. L.  
 DOVE (albus nanus), perianth white, yellow cup, small flower. L.  
 DR. GORMAN, perianth large and white, large yellow cup. Haworth's *Queltia alba*, the great white.  
 DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH (elatus), perianth white, cup yellow, tall grower. L.  
 FAIR HELEN (elongatus), perianth creamy white and well formed, cup straight and elegantly edged with orange. L.  
 FORMOSUS, perianth sulphur-white, cup yellow, finely finished. B.  
 G. F. WILSON, perianth white, fine form, cup large and stained with orange. B.  
 GOLIATH, large white perianth barred with yellow, large cup. L.  
 HARPUR-CREWE, perianth white, fine yellow cup. L.  
 H. C. SMITH, perianth white, cup yellow, habit of growth distinct. L.  
 JAMES BATEMAN, perianth white, with large yellow expanded cup. B.  
 LOUIS SERRES, perianth white, cup yellow, edged orange and expanded. B.  
 MARMION (aurantius), perianth white, cup yellow, stained with orange. L.  
 MARY ANDERSON (single Orange Phoenix), perianth pure white, cup bright orange-scarlet, very distinct. Origin unknown, supposed to be a sport from *Tazetta gloriosa*.  
 MONTROSE, perianth creamy white, fine orange-yellow cup. B.  
 MRS. C. J. BACKHOUSE, perianth pure white and broad, cup yellow and very long, quite distinct. B.  
 MRS. G. F. WILSON, perianth white, cup fine form and expanded. B.  
 PARTOUT, perianth white, cup large yellow. L.  
 POITEAU, perianth white, cup yellow, a robust grower, with fine quality. B.

**Incomparabilis Varieties—continued.**

- QUEEN BESS (albus magnificus), large white perianth, with large light yellow much expanded cup, very distinct. L.  
 ROLAND (expansus), perianth white, with large yellow expanded cup. B.  
 ROSA BONHEUR, large white perianth, large yellow cup. B.  
 STELLA, large white perianth, with fine yellow cup. B.  
 SURPRISE, perianth creamy white, cup yellow. L.  
 WILLIAM BULL, perianth white tinted sulphur, yellow cup, distinct. L.
1. GIGANTEUS, Sir Watkin (James Dickson), perianth rich sulphur, cup yellow, tinged with orange; the largest in the Queltia section. P.



N. BARRII.

Very much reduced from natural size.

**Barrii** (Poeticus  $\times$  Pseudo Narcissus, or perhaps Incomparabilis  $\times$  Poeticus), usually, but not always, dwarf and slender in habit; flowers horizontal, with long slender neck or tube, and spreading segments twice or more the length of the short expanded cup. (See *Burbidge's Narcissi*, t. 22, as illustrating the main features of the group. *Barrii* conspicuous is an exception.) The group *Vincenti* has been partly included in *Barrii*.

- BARRII, perianth and cup yellow, changing to primrose. B.  
 CONSPICUUS, large broad spreading perianth changing from yellow to sulphur, broad short cup, conspicuously stained orange-scarlet, a very remarkable flower of great beauty. B.  
 CONSPICUUS MINOR, perianth primrose changing to sulphur, cup yellow edged orange. B.  
 DISTINCTION, perianth primrose, fine form, cup yellow. B.  
 DWARF GOLDEN MARY (Incomparabilis nanus), perianth yellow changing to primrose, cup yellow. L.  
 GOLDEN GEM, perianth rich full yellow changing to primrose, cup yellow edged orange. B.  
 LASS O' GOWRIE (stellatus), perianth sulphury, and starry, cup yellow. B.  
 MAJOR, perianth sulphur, cup yellow. L.  
 TALL GOLDEN MARY (Incomparabilis nanus), perianth yellow changing to primrose, cup yellow. L.
- B. SULPHUREUS, perianth primrose, cup yellow. B.  
 AMY (sulphureus stellatus), perianth whitish, cup yellow. B.  
 HERBERT VON BISMARCK, perianth sulphury white, cup yellow; very neat and distinct. Leich.  
 IMOGEN, perianth sulphur, cup yellow. B.  
 MILTON, perianth sulphur, cup yellow. B.  
 PRINCE BISMARCK, perianth sulphur white, distinct, cup yellow, spreading. Leich.

**Barrii Varieties—continued.**

- B. ALBIDUS, perianth sulphur-white, cup yellow. L.  
 ADA, perianth sulphury white, cup yellow. B.  
 BEATRICE MURRAY, perianth creamy white, cup canary elegantly edged with orange; very distinct. B.  
 CINDERELLA (albidus aurantius), perianth white, cup sulphur tinged with orange; very neat. B.  
 ECCLES, perianth sulphur-white, cup tinged orange. B.  
 GAZELLE, perianth creamy white, cup canary tinged with orange. B.  
 GENERAL MURRAY, perianth broad, creamy white, cup canary elegantly edged with orange; very distinct. B.  
 HOTSPUR, perianth primrose, and small, cup yellow, tinged with orange. L.  
 JEWEL, perianth sulphury, cup small, yellow. B.  
 JOHN STEVENSON, perianth sulphury white, cup large, spreading, yellow. L.  
 LIZ, perianth sulphur, cup yellow stained with orange. B.  
 LUCY, perianth sulphur-white, cup yellow, expanded, stained orange. B.  
 MRS. HORACE DARWIN, perianth creamy white, cup canary edged with orange. B.  
 MRS. MURRAY, perianth creamy white, cup canary, elegantly edged with orange-scarlet; foliage recumbent. B.  
 MAURICE VILMORIN, perianth broad, creamy white, cup lemon, conspicuously stained with orange-scarlet; very distinct. B.  
 MIRIAM BARTON, perianth primrose, large canary cup. L.  
 MODEL, perianth sulphury white, neat canary cup, stained with orange. B.  
 PICCIO, perianth creamy white and starry, cup yellow, stained with orange. B.  
 ROMEO (primulinus), perianth creamy white, dog-eared, cup canary; very distinct. B.  
 SYLVIA, perianth sulphur-white, cup yellow. B.  
 VIVIAN (albidus expansus), perianth twisted, sulphur, cup yellow. B.
- B. ALBUS, perianth pure white, cup yellow. L. B.  
 AMORE, perianth white, cup lemon tinged with orange; very distinct. B.  
 DESDEMONA, perianth white, expanded cup yellow. B.  
 DOROTHY E. WEMYSS, perianth large pure white, the expanded cup canary conspicuously edged with orange-scarlet. B.  
 FLORA WILSON, perianth large pure white, cup canary strongly edged with scarlet. B.  
 GOLDEN STAR, perianth white, cup stained with orange. B.  
 GRACE DARLING, perianth white, of good form, cup canary edged with orange. B.  
 LILLIPUT, perianth creamy white, cup yellow tinged with orange. B.  
 LADY GRAY, perianth pure white, neat yellow cup. B.  
 S. A. DE GRAAF, fine formed white perianth, cup spreading and stained with orange-scarlet. B.  
 SENSATION (albus Beauty), perianth pure white, large, cup canary conspicuously edged with orange-scarlet; very striking flower. B.  
 SILVER STAR (albus stellatus), perianth white, cup yellow. B.  
 WILLIAM INGRAM (Milneri), perianth white, graceful, elegant primrose cup distinctly and conspicuously stained with orange-scarlet; very distinct. B.
- Leedsii** (Montanus  $\times$  Pseudo-Narcissus, or perhaps Albicans  $\times$  Poeticus), flowers horizontal or drooping with a long slender tube, spreading and sometimes dog-eared, pallid perianth, and pale cup, varying from canary yellow to whitish, generally dying off white; and it is in the paler hue of its cup the varieties of *Leedsii* differ from the white varieties of *Incomparabilis*. The group *Vincenti* has been partly included under *Leedsii*.



## Leedsii Varieties—continued.

- AMABILIS, perianth large, white, and spreading, cup long and conspicuous, changing from primrose to white. L.  
 ACIS, perianth white, elegant cup stained with orange, changing to white. B.  
 AGLAIA, perianth white, cup changing from stained orange to white. L.  
 ALEXIS, perianth white, elegant cup, changing from stained orange to white. B.  
 ALBION (delicata), perianth white, large and starry, cup canary. L.  
 ALADDIN, perianth white, cup lemon. L.  
 ATOMY, perianth white, cup lemon. L.  
 ARIADNE, perianth white, cup changing from stained orange to white. L.  
 ARSINOË (gloriosus minor), perianth white, cup canary, medium-sized flower. L.  
 BEATRICE, perianth white, fine form, cup remarkably elegant, changing from lemon to white. Of the white hybrids this is the purest, and possesses the highest type of beauty. B.



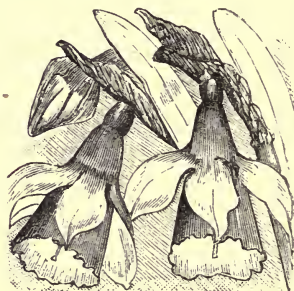
N. LEEDSII.

Very much reduced from natural size.

- CERES, perianth white, neat and small, cup edged with orange. B.  
 CIRCE (gloriosus), perianth white, cup changing from canary to white. L.  
 CYBELE, perianth white and drooping, cup changing from orange to primrose. L.  
 DUCHESS OF BRABANT (Vincenti), perianth white, cup canary. B.  
 DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER, perianth white and large, cup canary and long, tinged orange when first expanding; very distinct. B.  
 ELEGANS, perianth white, large and drooping, somewhat shouldered, cup long, primrose sometimes stained with apricot. L. (Figured in *Gardeners' Magazine of Botany*, iii. 169.)  
 FANNY MASON (Vincenti gloriosus), perianth white, cup canary; medium-sized flower. L.  
 FAVOURITE, perianth white, cup canary; very distinct flower. L.  
 FIDES, perianth white and of fine form, cup spreading, primrose changing to white. B.  
 FLORA MACDONALD, perianth large, white, cup long, canary; very distinct. B.  
 FLORA (galanthiflorus), perianth white, cup stained orange; the flowers on opening are drooping. L.  
 GEM, perianth white, of model form, cup lemon passing to white; very distinct. B.  
 GENII, very symmetrical, perianth white, cup silvery white; very distinct. B.  
 GRAND DUKE, perianth white, cup fawn colour. B.  
 GRAND DUCHESS, perianth white and starry, cup spreading, changing from stained orange to white. B.  
 HON. MRS. BARTON, perianth white, large and broad, cup changing from primrose to white; a remarkable variety. B.  
 HOMER, perianth white and stellated, cup primrose, changing to white. B.  
 IANTHE (Vincenti delicatus), perianth white, cup canary; medium-sized flower. L.

## Leedsii Varieties—continued.

- IO (stellatus), perianth white and starry, cup changing from primrose to white. L.  
 JUNO (galanthiflorus major), perianth white and slightly drooping, cup changing from primrose to white. L.  
 KATHERINE SPURRELL, perianth white, broad, and overlapping, cup canary; large flower very distinct. L.  
 LEDA (galanthiflorus stellatus), perianth white, starry, cup canary changing to white. L.  
 LEEDSII, perianth white and somewhat starry, cup lemon changing to white. L.  
 MADGE MATTHEW, perianth large, white, cup elegant, changing from canary to primrose. B.  
 MRS. LANGTRY, perianth white and broad, cup large, white; very distinct. B.  
 MIGNONNE, perianth pure white, stellated, cup canary. B.  
 MAUDE, perianth white, small, and neat, cup tinged with orange; foliage drooping. B.  
 MINNIE HUME, perianth white and large, cup large and spreading, changing from canary to white; a remarkable variety. B.  
 MARIA MAGDALENE DE GRAAFF, perianth white, cup suffused orange; usually 2-flowered; remarkably distinct both in flower and foliage, the latter being broad and drooping. B.  
 MODESTY, perianth white, drooping, and well formed, cup lemon; a very distinct variety. B.  
 MRS. BARCLAY, perianth white, small, and neat, cup large, canary changing to white. B.  
 MADAME PATTI, perianth white, cup canary, neat. B.  
 ODDITY, perianth and cup silvery white. B.  
 PURITY, perianth and cup silver and white. B.  
 PRINCESS OF WALES, perianth white, small, and neat, cup large and spreading, opening canary and changing to white; a gem. B.  
 PALMERSTON, perianth white, cup canary. B.  
 QUEEN OF ENGLAND, perianth large, white with large expanded canary cup, after the style of Minnie Hume. B.  
 SUPERBUS, perianth white, large, and dog-eared, cup changing from primrose to white. L.  
 SILVER KING, perianth white, cup canary, neat flower. L.  
 VENUS (galanthiflorus minor), perianth white, cup changing from tinged orange to white. L.



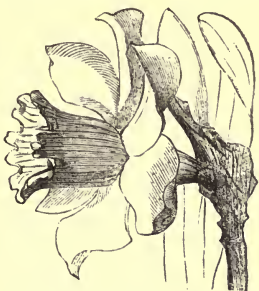
N. HUMEI.

Very much reduced from natural size.

- Humei (Incomparabilis  $\times$  Pseudo-Narcissus), nodding flowers with straight cup, nearly as long as the dog-eared floppy perianth; tube variable in length.  
 HUME'S WHITE, perianth and trumpet silvery white; a very graceful plant. L.  
 HUME'S SULPHUR (albidus), perianth sulphury white, trumpet yellow, a very distinct plant. L.  
 HUME'S CONCOLOR, perianth and trumpet uniform yellow, a very remarkable hybrid. L.  
 HUME'S GIANT (monstrosus), perianth yellow changing to sulphur, trumpet yellow; flower very large and of extraordinary character.



**Backhousei**, bold habit; flowers horizontal with distinct basal tube, and long cup nearly equalling the spreading perianth.



**N. BACKHOUSEI.**  
Very much reduced from natural size.

**BACKHOUSEI**, perianth sulphury white, spreading, trumpet yellow; a remarkably fine hybrid. **B.**

**CUPID**, perianth sulphur-white, trumpet yellow, medium sized flower. **Leich.**

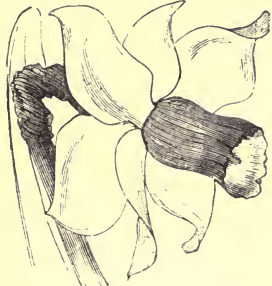
**DAISY**, perianth sulphur-white, trumpet yellow, medium sized flower. **Leich.**

**H. J. ELWES**, perianth yellow and large, with large deep yellow trumpet; a wonderful hybrid. **B.**



**N. MONTANUS.**  
Reduced a little from natural size.

**Poculiformis** (Papyraceous  $\times$  Moschatus), 1-2-flowered; flowers nodding, white, with a long slender cylindrical tube, and a straight-sided



**N. MACLEAI.**  
Natural size.

cup, about half as long as the spreading, twisted, somewhat floppy perianth.

**GALANTHIFLORUS**, perianth and cup pure white.

**DR. MASTERS**, perianth and cup silver-white, 2 to 3-flowered. **N.**

**MONTANUS** (poculiformis), perianth and cup pure white.

**Macleai** (Pseudo-Narcissus  $\times$  Tazetta), sturdy habit, 1-2-flowered; flowers small, horizontal, with short tube, spreading perianth, and cylindrical cup.

#### **Macleai Varieties—continued.**

**MACLEAI**, perianth white, yellow cup, small neat flower.

**MAJOR** (Sabini), perianth white and large, cup yellow.

**\*PARKINSONI**, perianth white, cup yellow. **No. 1** of the three natural hybrids found on the Pyrenees by Mr. H. E. Buxton in 1881 may prove to be this plant.

**Nelsoni**, 1-flowered; flowers horizontal, with short tube below the broad spreading perianth, the cup cylindrical, rarely expanded at the mouth.

**NELSONI**, perianth white and large, cup yellow, straight, and usually suffused with orange on first expanding. **L.**

**AURANTIUS**, perianth broad, white, flat, and spreading, cup suffused with orange-scarlet, ribbed and expanding at the mouth. **L.**

**EXPANSUS**, perianth broad, white, flat, and spreading, cup yellow and expanded. **L.**

**MARGARET JONES**, a hybrid of Mr. Leichtlin's, (Empress  $\times$  Poeticus grandiflorus), perianth sulphur-white, somewhat wavy, cup yellow.

**MAJOR**, perianth white and large, cup yellow and straight, usually suffused with orange on first opening. **L.**

**MINOR**, perianth white, cup yellow, small flower and comparatively dwarf; it may be distinguished by the pistil projecting a trifle beyond the mouth of the cup. **L.**



**N. NELSONI.**  
Very much reduced from natural size.

**PULCHELLUS**, perianth white, cup yellow; it can be easily distinguished by the perfect campanulate shape of the well-imbricated flowers, and their somewhat drooping character on first opening. **L.**

**WILLIAM BACKHOUSE**, perianth white, cup yellow; this is evidently the same cross as the foregoing, but without the colouring matter; the cup is pure yellow, thus showing that Mr. Leeds and Mr. Backhouse used similar flowers in crossing. **B.**

**Bernardi**, perianth white, cup yellow, sturdy foliage.

The Hon. Mrs. Barton, Straffan House, County Kildare, collected this handsome hybrid a few miles from Luchon, on the Pyrenees, 1878, and it has been verified by Mr. Burbidge as the type Bernardi.

**No. 1**: this on further investigation may prove to be Macleai Parkinsoni, re-introduced by Mr. H. E. Buxton, 1881, and found on Piz Entecade, near Luchon. Mr. Buxton brought home at least three varieties, that is **No. 1**, and the two following, and although they have all the appearance of being produced by the same cross as Mrs. Barton's plant, they are very different in habit, the leaves being more numerous, and the flowers smaller and more abundant. The members of the Daffodil Conference may be assured there is some interesting work in store for them in 1885.

**FRITTON DECOY**, perianth white, cup yellow edged with orange.

**H. E. BUXTON**, perianth white, cup suffused with orange-scarlet.

**Tridymus**, near *Nelsoni*, but with a somewhat more obconical tube, 1 to 3 usually 2-flowered; flowers varying much in size.



N. TRIDYMUS.

Very much reduced from natural size.

- A. RAWSON, large bold yellow well-imbricated flowers, of which there were two on the specimen, but Mr. Rawson expects three or four flowers on his plant in 1885. R.  
DUKE OF ALBANY, perianth sulphur, cup orange. B.  
DUCHESS OF ALBANY, perianth sulphur, cup yellow. B.  
GRAND DUKE OF HESSE, perianth creamy white, cup yellow. B.  
INNOCENCE, perianth small, sulphur white, cup yellow. B.  
PRINCESS ALICE, perianth creamy white, cup orange. B.  
S. A. DE GRAAFF, large bold yellow well-imbricated flowers changing to primrose, cup yellow. de G.  
TRIDYMUS, perianth and cup yellow; plant somewhat recumbent. B.

**Odorus** = *calathinus* of *Bot. Mag.* (the great 6-lobed), perianth and cup full yellow. The group *Odorus* is represented in Haworth's Monograph by nine names. At present only three can satisfactorily be made out, and one is considered a synonym, so that in 1885, when the Conference meets to receive the report of its Committee, it is hoped that not only the missing five of this group will be represented, but that the missing ancient daffodils generally will appear in the collections together. While, therefore, Mr. Burbidge is getting his next paper ready, cultivators and amateurs at home and abroad should be diligent in collecting together, if possible, the Daffodils known to Parkinson, Linnaeus, Clusius, Rudbeck, Decandolle, Redouté, Haworth, Salisbury, and Herbert.

- \* CAMPERNELLI (the great 6-lobed), perianth and cup full yellow. See *Herbert's Amaryllidaceæ*, t. 39, fig. 8.

# **Odorus Varieties—continued.**

RUGULOSUS (the great wrinkled cup), perianth and cup full yellow. See *Herbert's Amaryllidaceæ*, t. 39, fig. 11.



N. ODORUS.

Very much reduced from natural size.

- \* INTERJECTUS (the great curled cup), perianth and cup full yellow. See *Herbert's Amaryllidaceæ*, t. 39, fig. 10.  
\* LÆTUS (Curtisii), perianth and cup full yellow. See *Herbert's Amaryllidaceæ*, t. 39, fig. 14.  
\* TRILOBUS (the lesser 3-lobed), perianth and cup full yellow. See *Herbert's Amaryllidaceæ*, t. 39, fig. 13.  
MINOR (pseudo-juncifolius), perianth and cup full yellow, flowers small, plant of dwarf growth.  
\* HEMINALIS (the narrow cupped), perianth and cup full yellow. See *Herbert's Amaryllidaceæ*, t. 39, fig. 12.



N. JUNCIFOLIUS.

Not much reduced from natural size.

JUNCIFOLIUS, flowers variable in their size and shape of cup, a slender growing dwarf species, with small neat yellow flowers. See *Burbidge's Narcissus, its History and Culture*, t. 27.

- \* APODANTHUS, small yellow flower.

RUPICOLUS, small yellow flower, cup more spreading than in the type.





## DIVISION III.—PARVICORONATI OF BAKER.

**Hermione and Helena of Haworth; the Primrose-Peerless and Purple-ringed Daffodils of Parkinson.**

**DISTINGUISHING CHARACTER**—*Crown less than half as long as the divisions of the perianth.*

In this series Poeticus is considered the true Narcissus; Biflorus is Parkinson's Primrose-Peerless, a supposed hybrid; Burbidgei is a hybrid belonging to the new Narcissi, and is the connecting link between Groups 2 and 3. We assume that Poeticus and Barrii, or perhaps Leedsii, gave Burbidgei. (See Coloured Plate in "*The Garden*," 1830.)

The early Poeticus commence flowering in March, and the late-flowering close the Daffodil season towards the end of May. Gracilis, Schizanthus Orientalis, and the Double White Gardenia-flowered Daffodil, are the latest to bloom.

## VI. EUNARCISSUS.

**Burbidgei** (Poeticus  $\times$  Pseudo-Narcissus, or perhaps Barrii or Leedsii  $\times$  Poeticus), habit of Poeticus; flowers horizontal, mostly white, with long slender tube, and usually with a shallow spreading cup, which is frequently stained on the rim



N. BURBIDGEI.

Very much reduced from natural size.

more or less distinctly with orange-red; they commence flowering before the earliest Poeticus, and the different varieties continue the succession to the latest Poeticus.

**BURBIDGEI**, perianth clear white, cup margined with cinnamon-red, very early, and useful for cutting. L.

**ARABELLA**, perianth small, yellow passing to primrose, cup yellow edged with orange. B.

**ALICE BARR**, perianth delicate primrose, cup yellow, stained with orange, elegantly frilled and spreading. B.

**AGNES BARR** (delicatus), perianth creamy white, cup yellow. B.

**AMORET**, perianth large pure white, cup citron. B.

**ARIEL** (abidus), perianth sulphur-white, cup canary tinged with orange. L.

**AUNT JANE**, perianth white, cup large spreading and tinged with orange. B.

**BARONESS HEATH**, perianth primrose changing to white, cup suffused with orange, drooping, strong foliage, very distinct. B.

**BEATRICE HESELTINE**, perianth creamy white passing to pure white, cup conspicuously edged with orange-scarlet as in conspicuus. B.

**BEAUTY**, perianth clear yellow, fine form, cup tinged with orange. B.

**BOZ** (luteus), perianth yellow, cup citron, and plaited. B.

**BLANCHIE**, perianth white, broad and dog-eared, cup primrose, foliage flaccid. B.

**CONSPICUUS**, perianth sulphur white changing to white, cup expanded and conspicuously edged with orange-scarlet. B.

**COWSLIP** (primulinus), perianth primrose, cup cinnamon-red. B.

**CROWN PRINCE**, perianth broad creamy white, cup canary margined with orange, strong erect foliage. B.

**CROWN PRINCESS**, perianth white, cup canary margined with orange, strong drooping foliage, very distinct. B.

**DANDY** (stellatus), perianth white, cup yellow, plaited. L.

**EILEEN BARR**, perianth white, cup primrose edged with scarlet. B.

**Burbidgei Varieties—continued.**

**EDITH BELL**, perianth alabaster white changing to pure white, cup canary margined with orange, very distinct. B.

**EMPRESS EUGENIE**, perianth creamy white, cup yellow, very neat. B.

**ELEGANS**, perianth white, cup expanded and margined with saffron, very distinct. B.

**ETHEL** (albidus aurantius), perianth primrose, cup yellow. B.

**GRACILIS**, perianth sulphur-white, cup spreading, plaited and tinted with orange. B.

**GUINEVER**, perianth white and compact, cup canary frilled. B.

**JOHANNA**, perianth white, cup spreading and stained with orange. B.

**JOHN BAIN** (grandiflorus), perianth large white, cup citron. B.

**JENNY DEANS**, perianth sulphur-white changing to white, cup yellow edged with orange. B.

**JOE**, perianth creamy white, cup edged orange. B.

**LITTLE DIRK**, perianth, short, compact, neat, passing from yellow to a creamy white, cup conspicuously edged with orange-scarlet; the smallest of the Burbidgei group. B.

**LOTTIE SIMMONS**, perianth sulphur-white, cup canary edged with orange. B.

**LITTLE JOHN** (minor), perianth compact, creamy white passing to white, cup small yellow, plaited. B.

**LOVELY**, perianth white, cup lemon, elegantly frilled. B.

**MARVEL**, perianth white, broad, cup stained with orange and somewhat jagged. B.

**MARY** (expansus), perianth white, cup expanded and suffused with orange. B.

**MAY** (conspicuus minor), perianth white, cup edged with orange. L.

**MERCY FOSTER**, perianth alabaster-white, cup canary, very gracefully frilled. B.

**MODEL**, perianth clear white and compact, cup frilled and stained with orange. B.

**MRS. KRELAGE**, perianth primrose, cup yellow tinged with orange, very graceful. B.

**OSSIAN**, perianth white, large and broad expanding yellow cup. L.

**PEARL**, perianth white, cup spreading and suffused with orange. B.

**PRIMROSE STAR**, perianth primrose and neat, cup yellow. B.

**PRINCESS LOUISE**, perianth white, sharply pointed, cup expanded and tinged orange. B.

**ROBIN HOOD** (marginatus), perianth white, cup lemon stained with orange. B.

**ST. JOHN'S BEAUTY**, perianth large white, cup lemon tinged with orange. B.

**SULPHUR STAR** (sulphureus stellatus), perianth sulphur white, cup canary edged with orange. B.

**THOMAS MOORE ABSOLÓN** (grandiflorus expansus), perianth white, cup citron, elegantly expanded. B.

**THE PET**, neat, small, clear white perianth, cup yellow, distinct. B.

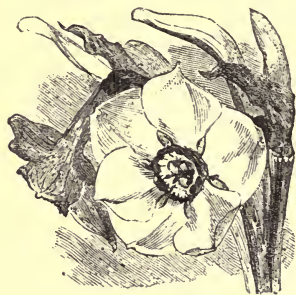
**TOPSY**, perianth white, broad and compact, cup margined with orange. B.

**VANESSA** (perfectus), neat compact yellow perianth passing to primrose, cup yellow and expanded, a perfect flower. B.

**WALLACE**, perianth white, cup primrose, very distinct. L.



POETICUS divides naturally into early and late flowering varieties, a circumstance which is not generally known. (In our arrangement we have followed Haworth.) It is from the early section, especially Poeticus ornatus, that Covent Garden is supplied with cut flowers of Poeticus from January to



N. POETICUS ORNATUS.  
Very much reduced from natural size.

April. The growth of two flowers on a stem is common to all the Poeticus, early and late, but it is not constant; sometimes three flowers are met with, but this is very exceptional. We trust the Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society have withdrawn the certificate they gave in the spring of 1884 to a group of two-flowered Poeticus ornatus.

#### March and April-flowering Poeticus.

- ANGUSTIFOLIUS (radiiflorus), perianth pure white, cup narrowly margined orange-red.  
ORNATUS (the flat-crowned saffron rim), perianth pure white, broad and well formed, cup margined with scarlet.  
GRANDIFLORUS, perianth pure white, very large, cup more or less suffused with crimson.  
POETARUM (saffron cupped), perianth pure white, broad, cup suffused with bright orange-scarlet.  
\*SPATHULATUS (the lesser saffron rim), perianth white, cup small, edged with saffron.  
TRIPODALIS, perianth pure white, cup full size, and margined with saffron.

#### May-flowering Poeticus.

- POETICUS of *Linnaeus* (middle size), the flowers of this are about an inch in diameter, very sturdy and finely formed, perianth pure white, cup edged with saffron; the single of the small double white Gardenia-flowered Poeticus.  
RECURVUS (the drooping leaved); this is common in English gardens; perianth pure white, reflexed somewhat, with a slight doubling inwards longitudinally. The leaves droop so much that the plant looks untidy. Are there varieties of this with less drooping foliage?  
MAJALIS, this is figured in Herbert's *Amaryllidaceae*, pl. 40, fig. 2; divisions of the perianth pure white, well formed, and generally flat, cup edged with saffron, leaves erect.  
STELLARIS, for some weeks before the flower expands may be noticed a little bladder-like distended spathe about an inch long, from which in due course emerges the flower; perianth pure white, cup margined with saffron.  
PATELLARIS (the large broad petalled), the *Narcissus purpureus maximus* of Parkinson, tab. 75, fig. 2, and the single of the large double white Gardenia-flowered Poeticus so abundant everywhere; perianth pure white, flat, finely formed, with the large cup edged with saffron, leaves erect.  
VERBANUS (verbanensis); in gardens this graceful little species is taller and larger flowered than figured by Herbert, tab. 37, fig. 2; perianth white slightly tinged with cream, cup edged with saffron. *Verbanus* is a corrected name of Herbert's, and which seems to have been generally overlooked.

#### May-flowering Poeticus—continued.

- \*PURPUREO-CINCTUS (the dwarf purple rimmed); this, Parkinson calls *Narcissus minimus medio-purpureus*, and says it was sent to him by Mr. John de Franqueville, adding, "but his natural place we know not."  
\*CROCEO-CINCTUS (the dwarf saffron rimmed); this Parkinson calls *Narcissus medio-croceus tenuifolius*, and in his quaint fashion informs us "these Daffodils have been brought us from the Pyrenæan mountains, amongst a number of other rare plants."  
Herbert is of opinion that the above two *Narcissi* must be nearly allied to Poeticus verbanus, and as amateurs are now interesting themselves in collecting Daffodils, the loveliest and hardest of all spring flowers, these two may be rediscovered. Herbert states that Poeticus verbanus was "brought to Bolton Percy in Yorkshire a few years ago, by Mrs. Robert Markham, who found it growing in a pasture about a mile from Baveno, near Lago Maggiore, on the side of the road to Milan, the bulbs being found single and scattered about the pasture, not growing in tufts."

**Biflorus** (? Poeticus X Tazetta).—Many amateurs are interested in the beautiful seedling hybrid Daffodils which have been raised during the last half century, and as no positive knowledge exists as to the crosses, some cultivators are endeavouring to find this out by hybridising. Therefore any quotations made in connection with the present list are intended to elicit inquiry. The notes following Biflorus sterilis, etc., are from Herbert's *Amaryllidaceae* (p. 317), and is here reproduced to test whether, after the lapse of half a century, the conditions are the same.

- "BIFLORUS STERILIS, *Bot. Mag.*, t. 197; two-flowered, without pollen or ovules in our gardens, perhaps from having been raised by offsets three centuries or more, without renovation by seed. I see no reason to think it a hybrid production, for it does not exhibit appearances intermediate between those of any two narcissæan genera or even species."  
"TRIFLORUS, 2—4-flowered, from the South of France; ovules perfect; flowers rather smaller, and the white clearer."  
"DIANTHUS, *Haworth*; unknown to me, but described as two-flowered, with a very plicate and darker yellow or orange cup."

- Gracilis** (*Juncifolia* X Tazetta), rush-leaved, 1—3 and sometimes even 5-flowered; flowers horizontal, with long slender tubes, spreading perianth, and shallow cup, all the parts being yellow; an elegant plant, and late flowering.  
TENUIOR (the slender straw-coloured), perianth sulphury white, cup yellow; a graceful plant.  
\*PLANICORONA (the slender flat-crowned); Haworth, Herbert, and Rev. H. Ellacombe were acquainted with this plant, and it may still be in Mr. Ellacombe's collection. Parkinson observes of this, under the name *Narcissus minimus juncifolius flore* (the least Daffodil of all): "This least Daffodil hath two or three whitish green leaves, not above two or three inches long, the stalk likewise is not above three or four inches high, bearing one single flower at the toppe, somewhat bigger than the smallness of the plant should seeme to beare, very like unto the least Rush Daffodill, and of the same bignesse, or rather somewhat bigger, being of a faint yellow colour, both leaves, and cup, or erowne (if you please so to call it); for the middle part is spread very much, even to the middle of the leaves almost, and lyeth flat open upon the flower; the roote is small, even the smallest of any Daffodill, and covered with a blackish skinnie or coate." The root, he adds, was brought to him, "by a Frenchman called Francis le Veau, the honestest roote-gatherer that ever came over to us."—*Paradisus*, p. 88.

## V. HERMIONE.

Jonquilla, single largest roots.

MAJOR (the large Jonquil).

MEDIA (the lesser Jonquil).

MINOR (the least Jonquil).



No. 1.

No. 2.

No. 1.—N. JONQUILLA DOUBLE, see p. 43.

No. 2.—N. JONQUILLA SINGLE.

Half the natural size.

These are the sweet-smelling Jonquils. Since Haworth's time the distinction between the varieties has become confused, we hope the Daffodil gathering of 1885 will supply the materials necessary for clearing up the confusion.

## Tazetta, or Bunch-flowered Polyanthus Daffodils.

We have not attempted to enumerate all the species and varieties of this very extensive group of Daffodils, but have limited the list to a few which are either of special interest or decorative value. † indicates the species, the others are Dutch varieties.



N. TAZETTA.

N. TAZETTA v.r. DOUBLE ROMAN, see p. 43.  
Half the natural size.

Tazetta, or Bunch flowered Polyanthus Daffodils—  
*continued.*

PRÆCOX (?) † perianth white, cup primrose.

SIR WALTER SCOTT, perianth white, cup yellow.

STATEN GENERAL, perianth white, cup yellow.

*Yellow with Yellow or Orange Cup.*

APOLLO, perianth primrose, cup deep yellow.

AUREUS, † perianth and cup full yellow. [ye'low.

\* CHRYSANTHUS, † perianth lemon-yellow, cup golden

\* BERTOLONI, † perianth and cup full yellow.

BATHURST, perianth primrose, cup orange.

GRAND SOLEIL D'OR, perianth rich yellow, cup orange.

JAUNE SUPREME, perianth primrose, cup orange.

ITALICUS, † perianth pale lemon, cup sulphur.

INTERMEDIUS, † perianth primrose, cup yellow,

BIFRONS, † perianth full yellow, cup orange.

\* PRIMULINUS (the Cowslip cupped).

\* BICRENATUS † (the large Cowslip cupped).

\* RADIATUS. †

LATICOLOR, † perianth pale lemon, cup yellow.

LAURA, perianth primrose, cup orange.

LORD CANNING, perianth primrose, cup yellow.

MERCURIUS, perianth primrose, cup orange.

SCHIZANTHES ORIENTALIS, perianth primrose, cup

yellow, elegantly lobed. This forms the genus

*Schizanthus* of Haworth, and is figured in *Bot.*

*Mag.*, t. 948, as *N. orientalis* β, but subsequently

under t. 1293 referred to *N. incomparabilis*.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON, perianth yellow, cup orange.

*White, with White Cup.* [flower.

CANARIENSIS, † perianth and cup white, small neat

\* DUBIUS, † perianth and cup white. (Burbidge states that it grows about Toulon, Marseilles, Avignon, and Nice; will some one send flowers to one of the Horticultural Society's meetings in 1885?)

PACHYBULBUS, † perianth and cup white, small neat flower.

*White with Citron, Yellow, or Orange Cup.*

BAZELMAN MAJOR † (Trewianus), broad, large white perianth, cup stained orange.

GLORIOSUS, perianth white, cup orange.

GRAND MONARQUE † (floribundus), broad white perianth, cup yellow.

GRAND PRIMO, perianth white, cup citron.

GROOTVORST, perianth white, cup citron.

HER MAJESTY, broad white perianth, cup orange.

LOUIS LE GRAND, perianth primrose, cup yellow.

LUNA, † perianth white, cup citron.

\* BARLÉ. † [orange.

\* MEDITERRANEUS, † perianth white, cup tinged

\* GANYMEDOIDES, † perianth sulphur-white reflexed, cup orange, very distinct.

\* OCHROLEUCUS, † perianth milk-white, cup citron.

ORIENTALIS, † perianth white, cup stained orange.

PAPYRACEUS † (unicolor, niveus), perianth and cup white, full-sized flower; this is the Narcissus known in commerce as Paper White, and much used for early forcing.

\* PANIZZIANUS, † perianth and cup white.

POLYANTHUS, † perianth and cup white; this plant has been naturalized on the Islands of Scilly for generations, it is supposed.

## AUTUMN-FLOWERING—

VIRIDIS, † flowers green; reintroduced into cultivation by Mr. George Maw, winter 1883.

SEROTINUS, † perianth white, cup yellow, small

ELEGANS, † perianth white, cup yellow. [flower.

\* OBSOLETUS, † perianth white, cup yellow.

## VII. AURELIA.

BROUSSONETII, flowers white; figured by Burbidge, plate 47.



## II. SERIES — MONSTROSITIES.

### Daffodils with Double Flowers.

In dealing with this part of our list, every available source of information has been taken advantage of in order to afford the fullest possible particulars respecting the several plants, and quotations have been freely made, especially from the faithful Parkinson and in his quaint language.

#### I. MAGNIFICORONATI.

##### The Double Flowered Trumpet Daffodils—

PSEUDO-NARCISSUS PLENUS (the English double Daffodil, or Gerard's double Daffodil). "Is assuredly first naturall of our owne country,



N. PSEUDO-NARCISSUS FL. PL.  
Half the natural size.

for Mr. Gerard first discovered it to the world, finding it in a poore woman's garden in the West parts of England, where it grew before the woman came to dwell there, and, as I have heard since, is naturall of the Isle of Wight . . . Sometimes the flower sheweth a close and round yellow trunk in the middle, separate from the pale outer wings, which trunk is very double, showing some pale leaves within it, dispersed among the yellow. And sometimes the trunk is more open, or in part broken, showing forth the same colours intermixed within it; the flower passing away without giving any seed."—*Parkinson*, p. 104.

TELAMONIUS PLENUS (Wilmer's great double Daffodil); "the stalk riseth to bee two foote high, growing (in a fruitfull and fat soyle) strong, and somewhat round, bearing at the toppe, out of a thin skinned, one great and fair double flower . . . diversly intermixed with a rowe of paler, and a rowe of deeper yellow leaves, wholly dispersed throughout the flower, the pale colour as well as the deeper yellow . . . Sometimes the leaves hereof are scattered, and spread wholly, making it shew a faire, broad open flower; and sometimes the outer leaves stand separate from the middle trunk, which is whole and unbroken, and very thicke of leaves; and sometimes the middle trunk will be halfe broken . . . as it is likewise scene in the small English kinde . . . this beareth no seed."—*Parkinson*, p. 102. This Daffodil is common at Florence, from whence it may be supposed it was introduced into this country about the year 1620. The single form is to be found growing with it, but not abundantly. In England the small double native plant is scarce; whereas at Florence the large single native plant is scarce, and variable. Attention is particularly called to this variable character to account for differences in the double forms of this Daffodil; for example, there was this year exhibited at South Kensington, besides the long-trumpet double Telamoni in all its gradations, one with the trumpet shorter, thicker and lighter in colour, while the foliage was of a darker green. (Was it Haworth's *Telamoni pleno pallidus acuminatus*?)

##### Double Daffodils—continued.

PLENISSIMUS (John Tradescant's great Rose Daffodil). "This Prince of Daffodils belongeth primarily to John Tradescant, as the first founder thereof, that we know, and may well bee entitled the Glory of Daffodils." The stalk, almost as high as Wilmer's great Double Daffodil, "bearing at the toppe one faire large great flower (before it breake open, being shorter and thicker in the middle, and ending in a longer and sharper point than any of the other Daffodils) very much spread open . . . and double as any Provence Rose."—*Parkinson*, p. 102. This Daffodil is not much known, the one usually sold for it, viz., *lobularis grandiplenus*, is dwarfier.

\*PLENUS LACINIIS PALLIDIS (the great Double Yellow Spanish Daffodil), the stalk almost as high as Wilmer's great double Daffodil, "bearing one double flower at the toppe, always spread open . . . the outermost leaves whereof being of a greenish colour at first, and afterwards more yellow, doe a little turn themselves back to the stalk. . . . Those leaves that stand in the middle are smaller, and some of them show as if they were hollow trunked. . . . I thinke none ever had this kind before my selfe, nor did I myself ever see it before the year 1618, for it is of mine own raising, and flowering first in my own garden."—*Parkinson*, p. 103.

\*GALLICUS MAJOR FLORE-PLENO (the great double French Daffodil). "The stalk riseth up not much higher than the smaller French kinde, but a little bigger, bearing at the top one great double flower, which, when it is fully and perfectly blowne open (which is but seldome; for that it is very tender, the leaves being much thinner, and thereby continually subject, upon any little distemperature of the time, to cleave so fast one unto another that the flower cannot blow open faire) is a faire and a goodly flower larger by halfe than the smaller kinde, and fuller of leaves, of the same pale whitish yellow or lemon colour . . . not set in the same order of rows . . . but more confusedly together."—*Parkinson*, p. 103.

\*LOBULARIS PLENUS (the common deep yellow double Daffodil) of Haworth. Can any one settle what this is? (Haworth confuses *Lobularis* and *Obvallaris*, he calls *Lobularis* the Tenby



N. LOBULARIS GRANDIPLENUS.  
Very much reduced from natural size.

Daffodil, and *Obvallaris* the short tube-spreading crown, referring the last to the figure in the *Bot. Mag.*, t. 1281, and as this is the plant which grows wild at Tenby, the name *Obvallaris* must therefore be associated with the "Tenby Daffo-



**Double Daffodils—continued.**

dil," and *Lobularis* stand to the fine form of typical *Pseudo-Narcissus*, and its two double varieties, as determined by the Daffodil Conference Committee.

The two following are comparatively dwarf growing, and are supposed to be the double of the plant called *Lobularis*, ranged under *Pseudo-Narcissus* :—

**PSEUDO-NARCISSUS LOBULARIS PLENUS** (the dwarf double light yellow). Per doz., 3s. 6d.; each, 4d.

**GRANDIPLENUS** (the dwarf double light yellow).

This flower spreads to a large size when fully open, and a fine specimen will show as many as 10 or 12 centres from which petals or organs radiate, thus having the appearance of 10 or 12 small *Narcissi* bound together.

**NANUS PLENUS**, stated by Dr. Brown, of Hull, to have been raised by him from seed; he has one bulb only, the flower of which was sent by him to the Conference. One bulb was also found amongst bulbs of *Nanus* from Lincolnshire by Mr. T. S. Ware. So far, therefore, as is known at present, these are the only two bulbs of this *Narcissus*.

**CAPAX PLENUS** (Queen Ann's double Daffodil), also called *eystettensis*. Haworth supposed it was the double of *Calathinus*. Herbert, that it was the double of *Minor*. Parkinson places it with the trumpet section under the name *Pseudo-Narcissus gallicus minor flore-pleno*, but it is doubtful, and remarks on it as follows :—"The root of this lesser French kinde (if I may lawfully call it) . . . a bastard Daffodill. I somewhat doubt thereof, in that the flower . . . is not made after the fashion . . . of the other bastard Daffodills, but . . . resembles the form of the double white Daffodill . . . bearing one faire double flower . . . of a pale lemon colour, consisting of 6 rows of leaves, every row growing smaller than the other unto the middle, and so set and placed, that every leafe of the flower doth stand directly almost in all, one



N. CAPAX FL. PL.

Very much reduced from natural size.

upon or before another into the middle, where the leaves are smallest, the outermost being the greatest."—*Parkinson*, p. 105.

**CERNUUS FLORE ELEGANTISSIME PLENO** (the double white trumpet Daffodil).

**CERNUUS FLORE ELEGANTISSIME PLENO BICINCTUS** (the double white trumpet Daffodil with the divisions of the perianth in duplicate).

**II. MEDIICORONATI.**

**The Double-flowered Nonsuch or Peerless Daffodils, etc.**

**INCOMPARABILIS AURANTIUS PLENUS** (Butter and Eggs). Of this there are at least two varieties differing in the colour of the flower, and the shade of green in the foliage. One appears to have come from a pure full yellow, the other from a sulphur yellow, and for observation it is suggested that the yellow more generally gives the full rose-like flower, and the sulphur the full

**Double Daffodils—continued.**

cup of florets with the divisions of the perianth free as in the single. It is moreover suggested that from this latter the occasional single flowers come.



N. INCOMPARABILIS FL. PL.

Very much reduced from natural size.

**ALBUS PLENUS AURANTIUS** (Eggs and Bacon, Orange Phoenix). Of this it has been said there are two varieties, to be distinguished by the greater or lesser brightness of the orange cup.

**ALBUS PLENUS SULPHUREUS** (Codlings and Cream, Sulphur Phoenix). The supposed single form of this is *Incomparabilis semipartitus*.

Under certain conditions of culture the three foregoing plants exhibit gradations of doubleness from the most perfect rose-like flower to a cup with a few florets. In this latter degenerate state many persons suppose the flower is making efforts to become double, whereas it is attempting to go single.

It is not uncommon for Butter and Eggs to become single, but it is a rare occurrence for either Eggs and Bacon or Codlings and Cream to do so.

**ODORUS MINOR PLENUS** (Queen Ann's Double Jonquil, flowers of a rich full yellow, not unlike a small yellow rose.

**III. PARVICORONATI.**

**POETICUS PATELLARIS PLENO ALBO CUM CROCEO.**

This is the double Poeticus, or large Gardenia-flowered double white Daffodil, to be found in most gardens; and as the doubling and singling of this flower is at present being discussed, extracts have been freely made from Parkinson, as without doubt there are varieties of double Poeticus. The small Gardenia-flowered double white Daffodil comes from the small-flowered Poeticus of Linnaeus. Now, as Parkinson made a very careful study of the individual characteristics of all his Daffodils, something may be learned from his observations; at least attention is drawn to the subject, and as many minds are being directed to the question, good results may be brought out.

Double White Gardenia flowered Dutch roots, **NARCISSUS MEDIO-PURPUREUS MULTIPLEX** (the double Purple Ring Daffodil). "There is little difference in the leaves of this kind from the leaves of the single purple-ringed Daffodil; for it is probable it is of the same kinde, but by nature's gift (and not by any human art), made more plentiful, which abideth constant. . . The chiefest difference is that the flower (being but sometimes one on a stalk, and sometimes two) consisteth of six white outer leaves, as large as the leaves of the single kinde, having many small yellow pieces, edged with purple circles round about them, instead of a cup, and in the middle of these pieces stand other six white leaves, lesser than the former, and a yellow cup edged with a purple circle likewise, parted into

**Double Daffodils—continued.**

pieces, and they comprehend a few other white leaves, smaller than any of the others, having among them some broken pieces of the cup. The flower is very sweet. . . . There is of this kind another, whose flower hath not so plain a distinction, of a triple rowe of leaves in it; but the whole flower is confusedly set together, the outer leaves being not so large, and the inner leaves larger than the former; the broken yellow cuppe, which is tipped with purple, running diversly amongst the leaves, so that it sheweth a fairer and more double flower than the former, as it is indeed."

**NARCISSUS ALBUS MULTIPLEX** (the double White Daffodil). "The leaves of this Daffodill are not very broad, but rather of a meane size, being of the same largeness with the leaves of the purple-ringed Daffodill. The stalke riseth up to be a foote and a halfe high, bearing out of a thinne white skinne or hose, one flower and no more, consisting of many leaves, of a faire white colour. The flower is larger than any other double White Daffodill; having every leafe, especially the outermost, as large almost as any leaf of the single Daffodill with the yellow cup (Incomparabilis) or purple ring. Sometimes it happeneth that the flower is very little double, and almost single, but that is either in bad ground, or for that it hath stood long in a place without removing; for then it hath such a great increase of roots (bulbs) about it that it draweth away into many parts the nourishment that should be for a few; but if you doe transplant it, taking away the of-sets, and set his roots single, it will then thrive, and beare his flowers as goodly and double, as I have before described it, and is very sweet."—*Parkinson*, p. 83. Does Parkinson mean this for Codlings and Cream?

**JONQUILLA PLENUS** (Double Yellow Jonquil), flowers of a rich full yellow; small, elegant, richly-scented flower. See *Illustration*, p. 45.

**TAZETTA ROMANUS** (the Double Roman Narcissus), double white with orange cup. This is much grown for early forcing. The individual pips are mounted by the bouquetists, and used in buttonhole bouques, etc. See *Illustration*, p. 45.

**Double Daffodils—continued.**

**TAZETTA NOBILISSIMUS**, double white with yellow cup. This variety is cultivated by the Dutch.

In addition to the foregoing double Tazettas, Parkinson describes the four following, and it is quite possible the two above-named may be included among them. As Parkinson's book is not easily accessible, we have recorded in this list, as much of his descriptions as appear to us necessary to assist in their identification.

\* **NARCISSUS MEDIO-LUTEUS CORONA DUPLICI** . . . the stalk "bearing at the toppe foure or five flowers, . . . but not altogether a pure white colour. . . . The yellow cup in the middle of this is thicke and double, or as it were crumpled together, not standing very high to be conspicuous, . . . so that it is not presently marked, unless one looke upon it precisely."—*Parkinson*, p. 84. Haworth's *Tazetta Cypri semiplena*.

\* **NARCISSUS CHALCEDONICUS FLORE-PLENO ALBO POLYANTHOS**, the stalk "bearing foure or five or more white flowers at the toppe . . . large and double, the leaves being confusedly set together, having little pieces of a yellow cup running among them."—*Parkinson*, p. 84. Haworth's *Tazetta Cypri plena*.

\* **NARCISSUS CHALCEDONICUS FIMBRIATUS MULTIPLEX POLYANTHOS**. "This Daffodil differeth very little . . . from the former . . . and bear many upon a stalke, like unto them, yet this hath the pieces of the yellow cuppes tipped with purple, as if they were shred or scattered among the white leaves."—*Parkinson*, p. 84.

\* **NARCISSUS CYPRIUS FLORE-PLENO LUTEO POLYANTHOS**, ". . . the stalk is a foote high and more, bearing foure or five flowers on the top . . . of a fine pale yellow colour."—*Parkinson*, p. 86. Haworth's *Tazetta deflexica-plena*.

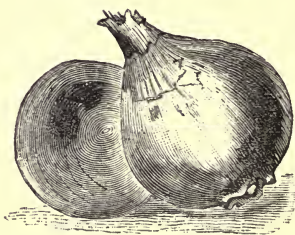
"The first of the above four Daffodils was first brought into England by Mr. John de Franqueuille the elder, who gathered it in his owne cuntry of Cambray, where it groweth wild. . . . The rest have come from Constantinople at severall times; and the last is thought to come from Cyprus. We have it credibly affirmed also that it groweth in Barbary about Fez and Argiers."—*Parkinson*, p. 86.

P. B.



THE FLOWER.

"It is beauteous and in its braverie there is no bulbed flower like the Daffodil."



THE ROOT.

"Clean and round,  
Heavy and sound,  
In every bulb a flower."







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